

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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## SENATORS VOTE INQUIRY ON NEW DRY LAW ORDER

Judicial Committee Asked to Report on Executive's Legal Powers

## PRESIDENT'S ACTION STRONGLY DEFENDED

Mr. Walsh and Mr. Borah Declare Congress Cannot Control Appointments

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has been directed by the Senate to examine the legality of President Coolidge's executive order pertaining to prohibition enforcement agents. The inquiry was ordered without a record vote and after an afternoon's session of debate and controversy over the order in which the President's course was defended by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

The action was instituted by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who, although a dry, had denounced the presidential move as "unwarranted and tyrannical." Senator King's original resolution directed the Judiciary Committee to advise the Senate whether the order was "within the legal power of the Executive." This was modified so as to make the inquiry the basis of possible legislation.

### Resolution for Inquiry

The resolution as adopted reads as follows: "Resolved that to enable the Senate to determine whether legislation is advisable or necessary, the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire and advise the Senate as to whether the executive order, dated May 8 and published May 21, relating to the appointment of state officers as officers or agents of the Federal Government, is within the legal power of the Executive."

Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared that he would call the group together at an early date. The committee will determine whether its deliberations will be public and whether it will hear any witnesses.

Mr. Walsh contended that the President was completely within his rights in promulgating the order. He declared that the President had appointed no one, though he had such power. He had merely enunciated a policy. In this view he was seconded by Mr. Borah.

"Does the President's order do anything except announce a policy?" Mr. Borah inquired of Mr. Walsh.

"All right," Mr. Walsh replied.

### Senator From Montana Queried

"I wish to ask the same question of the Senator from Montana which I asked of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Robinson). Speaking of the constitutional proposition, what was the necessity of the President making this order at all?" Mr. Borah queried further.

"There was no necessity for his doing so that I can see," Senator Walsh answered. "Except that it seems quite likely that the assistant secretary charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law desired to know whether it would be quite agreeable to the President if he made these appointments, as he desired to do, and this was undoubtedly the answer of the President of the United

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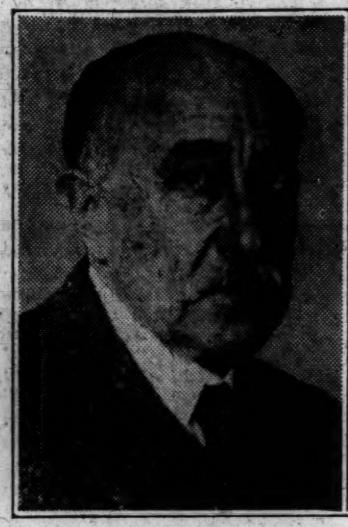
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## Boys' Club, Good Investment for Cities, Says Mr. Hammond



Keystone View Co.  
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND  
Vice-President, Boys' Club Federation International.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 26 (Special)—"By far the best financial investment a community can make to secure a law-abiding population is in the promotion of the boys' club movement," in the opinion of John Hays Hammond of Washington, D. C., director general of the Boys' Club Federation International, expressed in a message to the federation's twentieth anniversary celebration meeting here.

"I wish to express my high regard for the patriotic service rendered by the public-spirited men and women who are devoting their best energies to the work and to state that I feel it is an esteemed privilege and honor to be associated with such a group," he declared.

President Coolidge, honorary president, sent the following message: "Please extend to the Boys' Club Federation my best wishes for a successful convention. The building of character and high ideals in our future citizens is a fine and helpful work."

### Pushing Back the "Gang Age"

"Activities of the various boys' organizations are having their influence over the boys and have pushed back the 'gang age' at least two years," declared Robert K. Atkinson of New York City, educational secretary of the federation. "The gang age of today is around 10 years, where in the past it has been up to 12 and 13 years. In mapping out our boys' work programs we must take this fact into consideration."

Development of musical leadership was urged by George W. Campbell of Chicago, who declared that no other two things took on a greater bearing than music and games. "Musical leadership is as essential in boys' work as athletic leadership," he said. "It is not as well understood, but just as easy to develop. A boy turns naturally to music and games."

It was stated that last year 62 clubs reported orchestras and 55 reported brass bands.

### Lt. Boys Plan Activities

Mrs. Jacob Eliech of the University Settlement, New York City, the only woman delegate appearing on the federation program, pointed out the need of giving the boys themselves a chance in planning their own activities. "This," she said, "gives them an opportunity to develop their initiative and at the same time will give them a feeling of self-confidence."

"We are too apt," she added, "in working with large numbers to overlook the individual, especially the boy who may be a little backward. Individual development should not be neglected. By giving the boys an opportunity to express themselves and by stimulating the use of their imaginations, we tend to bring out latent qualities in the boy."

The Boys' Club Press Association, at its annual meeting, made known its awards on boys' club publications. Awards were as follows:

First, Toledo, O.; second, Scranton, Pa.; third, Worcester, Mass.; fourth, Erie, Pa., and fifth, New York City.

### Care of Future Citizens

George Bramwell Baker, president of the Boston Boys' Club and a director of the federation, said:

"Nothing is more important than the care of the boy who is to be the future citizen. We can't hope to shape the life of a mature person but we can influence the thought and very life of the youth. Statistics show that in cities where boys' clubs are maintained there is less juvenile court work. The boys' clubs takes the guitars, the boys' movement gang on the streets at night and gathers them in a place where their thoughts are centered on something else."

"Crime," said Mr. Baker, "is just the mischief in boys. The conditions which surround boys today are inestimably worse than those of a few years ago, and it is imperative that we take up some sort of method to take the boys off the street in the night, when temptation lurks at every corner."

Mr. Baker expressed a hope that the boys' movement might get a start in smaller towns, and generously offered to assist such a movement in Warsaw, Ind., his old home town, so that it might set the pace for other small towns of the country.

### EMBARGO ON MANILA ROPE

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—An embargo on the importation of Manila rope has been ordered by President Coolidge. He acted after investigation of a complaint of unfair competition made by the Cordage Institute of New York.

## COOLIDGE ORDER REQUESTED BY CALIFORNIA DRY

Col. N. M. Green Says Call for Use of Local Officers Due to Public Menace

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (AP)—Col. Ned M. Green, federal prohibition administrator for California, says he requested the presidential order empowering state peace officers to act as federal agents in the suppression of the manufacture and sale of liquor.

"The reason for the request was that near the county line between two adjacent counties a bad condition existed," Colonel Green declared. "Many unsanitary stills were in operation just east of the line in what we'll call County B, and all of the product of these stills was sold to the people just west of the line in County A."

"The County line, therefore, was a complete protection to these violators, nearly all of whom were deportable aliens. Both counties wanted the situation cleaned up, as it was not only a menace to public morals but to public health, and they appealed to me."

### Appealed to Washington

"I then asked the Washington authorities if two or three of the officers of County A could be made federal agents for a short time without compensation, so that they could cross the county line and handle the situation. There were at the time no federal men available, and there was no other way to handle the situation.

"Such a ruling would aid enforcement in many like situations, and, of course, would not be used except where there was some special need for it."

"It was found that the plan could be authorized only in case the President issued an executive order rescinding an old order issued in 1873 by President Grant, saying that county and state officers could not hold federal jobs at the same time, which, of course, was to prevent the drawing of two separate salaries and did not apply at all to this situation.

### Nominal Salary Fixed

"The President therefore issued an order authorizing the appointment at nominal salaries, which would just simply give these county officers additional authority.

"The order was issued simply to give much needed additional authority to county officers now in office and only in such localities where such a need existed and then only on request of the county officers concerned."

### PUBLIC WELFARE ASSEMBLY OPENS

State Sends Six Delegates to Cleveland Conference

The State Department of Public Welfare will be represented at the national conference of social workers, which opens at Cleveland, today, by six official delegates, appointed by Governor Fuller. The delegates, who left Boston late yesterday, are:

Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare; Miss Winifred A. Kenehan, assistant director, division of child guidance; Edward T. Hartman, state children's advocate; Louis and Jeanne Frankenstein, of the Negroes' Refugee Sources Large; Ada Eliot Sherman and Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, members of the advisory board of the department.

Mr. Conant is chairman of a division of the conference dealing with the subject, "Public Officials and Administration." The program of this division includes public supervision of private organizations—its purpose, scope and technique; legal settlement and removal; constructive service in relief work by local departments, and specific problems in relation to state departments.

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## FRANCE DECIDES EXPERT OPINION IS ESSENTIAL

British Example Regarding Finances to Be Followed—  
Situation Is Improved

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS, May 26.—Parliament after months of vacation is to be convened tomorrow. The situation generally has improved and the prospects of the continuation of the Briand Cabinet are brighter. The recovery of the franc has particularly pleased the deputies, who were taking a serious view of the fiscal administration. Happily, Raoul Peret, Finance Minister, means to follow up his dramatic intervention on the money markets by having prepared a real program. Just as England after the war appointed a commission of financial experts who were perfectly independent, with full powers to make recommendations to the Government which were conscientiously followed for years, so the French Government has now arrived at the conclusion that the appointment of a committee of financial experts is absolutely necessary.

The spectacle of Parliament interminably discussing and changing its mind, passing unworkable measures and delaying essential measures, has been one of the causes of the disappearance of confidence and the fall of the franc.

### Time for Experts' Opinion

Now if a separate body can be established, composed of men with technical knowledge, devoid of political passions, doctrines and ambitions, it is believed that France's

### Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators. Funic Overture to "L'Italianna in Alba." Rossini Entr'acte Valse.... Hellmesberger Fantasy, "Otello"..... Verdi Suite, "Coppelia"..... Dukels Suite from "The Fair of St. Rostinck"..... Moussorgsky "The Lark"..... Glinka-Jacchini (Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowits) "Capriccio Espagnol"..... Rimsky-Korsakoff Selection, "Rose Marie"..... Fri-Guthart Waits, "La Barcarola"..... Waldteufel Bacchanale from "Philemon and Baucis"..... Gounod

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Talk on the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment to the Constitution, by Gaspar G. Bacon, Massachusetts Senator from January 1 to June 1, at the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, Twentieth Century Club, 5:30.

Meeting of the executive committee of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, Union Boat Club, 8:30.

Series of tableaux depicting life at Court of Milan during the fifteenth century, by students of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Inc., 345 Newbury Street, 8:30.

Under the Liliacs, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor's, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, closes at 7.

"Double-Crossed," by Dramatic Club of the Copley-Plaza, Tyler Street, Quincy School Hall, 7:30.

Dinner, New England Foreign Trade Council, Copley-Plaza, 8:30.

Colonial—Raquel Meller, 8.

Keith's—The Oyster, 8:30.

Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.

Photoplas

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

Metropolitan—Douglas MacLean.

**BISHOP CONVICTED IN MEXICAN COURT**

MEXICO CITY, May 26 (AP)—Bishop Manrique Zarate of Pachuca has been found guilty in his preliminary trial of having, in a pastoral letter, protested against the religious clauses of the Constitution, and has been sentenced to confinement in jail pending a final trial.

The bishop, however, was not taken into custody. He was permitted to go under bail, on the condition that he remains in Pachuca for trial later.

The charge against him, in addition to that of having violated the law in protesting against the religious clauses of the Constitution, alleged that he attempted to incite the people to rebellion.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Annual meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Twelfth general spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and stone, by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, continues through Saturday, May 29.

Trade and Foreign Trade Council, Copley-Plaza, all day.

Baseball, New York vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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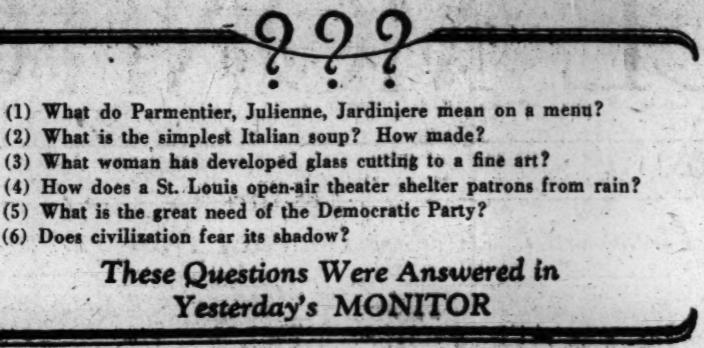
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- (1) What do Parmentier, Julianne, Jardinere mean on a menu?
- (2) What is the simplest Italian soup? How made?
- (3) What woman has developed glass cutting to a fine art?
- (4) How does a St. Louis open-air theater shelter patrons from rain?
- (5) What is the great need of the Democratic Party?
- (6) Does civilization fear its shadow?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

## HUNGARY SIDES WITH GERMANY

### Complains of Being Surrounded by Armed Nations—Little Entente Attacked

GENEVA, May 26 (AP)—Feverish reinforcing of armaments by most of the European countries which contain the germs of new wars was alleged today by Hungary in a memorandum presented to the preparatory disarmament commission. Hungary also complained with bitterness that, practically disarmed herself, it is surrounded by a group of allied countries possessing vastly superior military forces.

By this memorandum, Hungary has placed itself at the side of Germany which, through Count Von Bernstorff, already has protested that the Germans have been disarmed while their neighbors are permitted powerful military forces.

The Hungarian memorandum caused a sensation chiefly because of

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; fresh northwesterly winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:28 p. m.

Thursday, 12:01 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

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its strictures against the Little Entente; it declared that the egotistical aims of certain countries continue to hold up the speedy restriction of armaments, the commission might just as well abandon its disarmament project before it develops into a plain farce, and seek some other basis for the maintenance of world peace.

The memorandum further demanded the abrogation of treaty regulations whereby Hungary's army was restricted to 35,000 men, and the Hungarians consider insufficient to defend them. As the armed neighbor nations should be obliged to reduce their military forces to a lower level, the Hungarian statement said, so that there will not be any wide difference in power between the conqueror and the vanquished.

Hungary insisted that armament reduction must be general to be effective and issued a warning that if some reduction failed to materialize, Europe and the League of Nations would be gravely endangered. "If this disarmament, the hope of the masses of the people throughout the world, is not fulfilled, the whole fragile institution created by the treaties of peace which were concluded at Paris will tumble to the ground," the memorandum stated.

Representatives of the Little Entente immediately protested the tenor of the Hungarian document. They declared it was virtually a petition for the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, which, they contended, had no place in the deliberations of the disarmament commission. The Serbian spokesman denied that the Serbian army was a menace to Hungary in any way, was purely a defensive force. Moreover, he declared, Serbia's neutrality treaty of non-aggression with Hungary supported this view.

There could be no question that they said, of concluding a treaty and on this understanding the Hungarian memorandum was referred to a subcommittee for examination of its technical suggestions.

After adopting the report of the drafting committee, the commission adjourned to an unfixed date. Meanwhile the subcommittee of experts will tackle the numerous problems on which their advice has been sought. The commission will be convened when the work of the subcommittee is finished. This may require several meetings. The President congratulated the delegates on the splendid spirit at the meetings and advised them to pay no attention to skeptics but to continue their work enthusiastically and with the conviction that with good will, reduction of armaments can be attained.

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## MAINE BUSINESS WOMEN TO MEET

### State Federation to Hold Two-Day Convention at Houlton

HOULTON, Me., May 26 (Special) Plans for the convention of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Houlton, on May 26 and 29, are completed.

The convention will open with registration and an informal get-together. Welcome to the new clubs of the State will be given by Miss Mabel S. Merrill of the Lewiston club, and there will be a response from a member of one of the recently admitted clubs. The principal luncheon speaker will be Mrs. Ellen Libby Eastman of Sanford, who will talk on "How Membership in a Business and Professional Women's Club Can Help Me to Greece."

At the banquet, scheduled for the first night, the toastmistress will be Mrs. Jennie Flood Kreger of Waterville, and speakers will include

Judge Charles P. Barnes of the Maine Superior Court, Dr. Caroline Colvin, dean of women at the University of Maine, and Mrs. Florence A. Stevens of the Portland City Council.

Mrs. Sarah Laffin Hammons, of Belfast, will be toastmistress at the club breakfast Saturday morning and the informal program will follow. At the luncheon the speaker will be Miss Arlette Penney of Portland, who will talk on the Independent Woman, Miss Teresa MacLean of Portland, who will speak on the emblem; Miss Margaret Chase of Skowhegan, on the Pine Cone; the official magazine of the Federation; and Miss Helen Havener of Portland, who will sound the slogan, "On To Dees Moles," and urge attendance at the National Convention.

The Independent Woman trophy, presented by the State Committee, Miss Mary Arlette Penney, chairman, will be presented to the club which has been most successful soliciting subscriptions for the National magazine during the year.

Tentative plans as to organization of clubs in Camden, Bath, Winthrop, Mars Hill, Brunswick, Farmington, Livermore Falls, Dover-Foxcroft, and Dexter, as well as several Aroostook County towns, are being discussed.

**PERE MARQUETTE SURPLUS**

Surplus of the Pere Marquette Railroad for April amounted to \$1,117,171, bringing the total for the four months to \$2,166,511, compared with \$1,381,852 in the like period of 1925.

## MARY'S LITTLE LAMB DATA FOR MR. FORD

### Motor Manufacturer Acquires Sterling Collection

CLINTON, Mass., May 26 (P)—Henry Ford, who acquired certain doorsteps and parts of the foundation of the Mary's Little Lamb Schoolhouse that formerly stood on Redstone Hill in Sterling, and who is reconstructing the building in Sudbury, around the portions of the original frames of the old building that was salvaged from a church garage in Sterling Center, has made another purchase that has to do with the famous episode of the lamb that loved Mary Sawyer so that it followed her to school.

Mr. Ford, after a personal interview with Francis H. Sawyer and an inspection of his collection of books, manuscripts, newspaper clippings and autographed letters, has bought them all and they will be exhibited later in the reconstructed school building.

The collection includes 200 pieces, including evidence relating to the author of the famous poem, of Mary Sawyer, her ancestry and her life in Sterling.

**ROSE BUSHES**

Send for our little booklet, "The Best Roses Grow in New England."

**Peirce Bros.**  
WATERLOO GATE RD, WALTHAM, MASS.  
THAT WILL BLOOM THIS YEAR

**Interest Begins June 1**

**Member Federal Reserve System**

&lt;p

## POLAND'S CODE TO BE UNIFIED

Marshal Pilsudski Determines to Wipe Out Bureaucracy—General Disappears

WARSAW, Poland, May 26 (AP)—Joseph Pilsudski, who recently overthrew the Polish Government and took into his own hands the rule of affairs of state, purposes to wipe out what he terms the bureaucracy which has hampered the Nation's development by uniting the entire code of Polish law.

In an interview with newspapermen Marshal Pilsudski declared as for the country's foreign policy and the general policies of domestic administration there would be no change. When asked to state what would be his attitude should the National Assembly refuse to elect a President satisfactory to him, the Marshal laconically replied: "We shall see what we shall do when we come to that."

He was extremely reticent during his talk with the journalists, and at one time remarked that they could not get him to talk by throwing compliments at him. After he had closed the interview, one of his aides said, "When Marshal Pilsudski is President he will give another interview."

Reports from the provinces show that there have been some clashes between members of the Right and Left parties during political meetings preparatory to the gathering of the National Assembly next week to elect a President. Some additional blood has been shed in factional fighting. A score of persons were injured in street fighting in Lemberg growing out of meetings of Socialists and National Democrats. The police had to intervene and in so doing used their clubs vigorously to restore order.

The fact that civilians are still in possession of some 3000 rifles given them at the time of the revolution is causing some anxiety to the provisional government.

WARSAW, Poland, May 26 (AP)—General Malczewski, who was Minister of War in the Cabinet overthrown by the Pilsudski coup, has mysteriously disappeared. After the internment of the Cabinet at Wilanow it was stated that he had been taken to a sanitarium. When his family tried to find him, however, nobody knew of his whereabouts, and all trace of him has been lost.

General Rozwadowski, General Jawinski and General Zagorski, who were also interned at Wilanow with the Cabinet members, have been transferred to Vilna on alleged serious charges, the exact nature of which is not divulged.

The Treasury Department has issued Treasury bonds to the extent of \$30,000,000 zlotys. M. Zdziechowski, who was Minister of Finance in the Witos Government, describes this as a veiled form of inflation.

## COLUMBIA MAN WINS PRIX DE ROME AWARD

Clarence Dale Badgeley in American Academy Honor

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Clarence Dale Badgeley of Springfield, O., as instructor in the Department of Architecture at Columbia University, has been awarded the Prix de Rome of the American Academy in Rome. It has been announced. Homer Fay Peifer of Diamond Springs, Kan., instructor in the School of Architectural Design at Yale, was given honorable mention.

The Prix de Rome is a fellowship of \$1250 for three years' study at Rome. The draw was for decorative treatment for a reservoir and fountain terminal for a parkway vista.

Mr. Badgeley, who is 27, graduated from Ohio State and Columbia Universities.

Robert L. Sanders of Chicago was reappointed to the Horatio Parker

Memorial Fellowship in Musical Composition. John Day of Johns Hopkins University and at present a fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Frederick Lamotte Sante of Harvard, now a student at Oxford University, and Lilian Starr of Wellesley, at present a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, were reappointed to fellowships in classical studies.

## MINERS WILLING TO TALK WAGES

British Secretary Ready to "Go Into the Question" After Reorganization

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 26—Arthur J. Cook, Miners' Federation secretary, who had hitherto refused to consider the possibility of any reduction in the miners' wages, now admits his desire to "go into the question," but only after the reorganization of the industry. When he thought "there would be no need" for any wage cut, this is regarded as a slight but significant modification of the former uncompromising attitude.

In the meanwhile everyone seems to take it for granted that there will be no development which will prevent the Prime Minister's threat to withdraw the offer of the subsidy on May 31 becoming effective. Today's Times, however, contains two notable proposals for ending the impasse. One is from an anonymous member of the Mining Association who suggests that "economic collieries in each district might agree to merge into area-holding companies on an agreed formula as to valuation, so as to control effectively areas selling prices and output."

The second is a joint proposal of the well-known economists, Walter Layton and J. M. Keyes and a number of other prominent laborers who plead for Parliament to legislate minimum rates of wages for various grades o' labor in coal mines. The letter adds that legislation should include the appointment of a national wage board "consisting of representatives of the mine owners and miners, together with a strong neutral element" for the purpose of altering minimum rates by a majority vote.

The signatories also call on the Government to immediately propose a scheme "adequately financed" for dealing with the problem of labor displaced by closing uneconomic pits and to give a more comprehensive undertaking of its willingness to carry out the reconstructive side of the report of the royal coal commission.

**SENATE PASSES BILL TO PUSH OIL TRIALS**

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the House a bill designed to facilitate trial on its merits of the conspiracy case against Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny, growing out of the oil scandal.

It provides for dismissal of appeals taken by the defendants to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, was author of the bill, which was supported by special counsel for the Government in the oil cases. Mr. Walsh had appealed from such orders as not permitted in federal courts outside of the District of Columbia, and so far as he knew they were not permitted in any state courts.

"The whole purpose is to expedite the trial of the issue on its merits," Mr. Walsh said. "This would not prevent appeals at the conclusion of the case in the event of convictions."

**AMERICAN SCHOOLS AIDED**

MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—By order of President P. Elias Calles, the Department of Education has donated 5000 pesos to the American School Foundation, here. The recent campaign for funds for American schools has raised 150,000 pesos.

## CANADIAN LINES' EARNINGS GROW

Satisfactory Report Submitted to Parliament—Minister Optimistic

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26 (Special) — Satisfaction in the present and optimism for the future pervaded the annual estimates of the Canadian National Railways, as presented in the House of Commons yesterday by Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals. "Given a reasonably good harvest and freedom from traffic losses due to labor difficulties, it may be possible," said the Minister, "for the National Railways this year to meet their entire interest charges due the public. This, needless to say, would constitute a remarkable and welcome achievement."

His confidence, he pointed out, was due in part to the fact that the operating results for the first four months of the present year indicate net earnings of \$9,689,217, as compared with but a third of this amount for the same period the previous year, and in part to an increase of \$15,000,000 net earnings last year, due two-thirds to good harvests and improved trade and one-third to decreased costs of operation.

**SIX YEARS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP**

Reviewing the six years of public ownership of the railways, Mr. Dunning explained that while the operating deficit was \$34,000,000 in 1920, there had been no deficit for the past four years, and in 1925 the operating surplus was \$32,000,000, or a swing of \$66,000,000 in that time. At the same time, the total of the annual fixed charges was but \$26,000,000 or \$40,000 less.

Whereas a year ago, he continued, Parliament had been asked to provide \$5,000,000 to meet expenditures and indebtedness, on account of a number of favorable circumstances only \$10,000,000 of the sum had been actually utilized, which was particularly indicative of the rapidly improving condition of the National lines. The budget amount required for the present fiscal year is \$31,000,000, and the gross capital expenditure proposed is \$19,127,234.

**Colonizing Tracks Costly**

Mr. Dunning went at some length into the problems the lines had to contend with and possible solutions. The former were caused by the thousands of miles of purely colonization tracks which, while necessary to the development of the country, reduced the road showing on the older established lines and also to heavy indebtedness incurred when under private management.

He looked for a solution in greater density of traffic brought about by increased population. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National Railways, had advised him that during the first four months of 1926 nearly 41,000 passengers had been landed at Halifax, St. John and Quebec, which was an increase of 69 per cent over the same period of last year, and augured well for improvement in this direction.

**Examination of Finances**

Sir Henry had also informed him that a searching examination of the railway's financial structure had been underway during the past year, and it was expected that definite proposals, having for their object the placing of the company upon a sound and permanent basis, would soon be presented.

The thing most to be desired, said the Minister, is that the system pay

its own way out of its own earnings and on the basis of a rate structure which shall be fair to all industries and to all sections of the country. "That is the goal, and I am optimistic enough to declare my belief that the goal is attainable," he concluded.

**New York Cost Too Much, Says Hollander of Today**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Peter Minuit was swindled by the Indians when he paid them \$24, or 60 guilders, for Manhattan Island in 1626. Tunis Deergen, former president of the Holland Society, said at the 300th anniversary celebration of the famous real estate deal.

Mr. Deergen declared that "the \$24 Minuit paid was really much more than the island was worth," and that the 20,000-acre tract included in the sale was a barren waste, untenable and full of stagnant ponds. The \$24 paid by Minuit, he said, would be equal to \$2000 today.

Its own way out of its own earnings and on the basis of a rate structure which shall be fair to all industries and to all sections of the country. "That is the goal, and I am optimistic enough to declare my belief that the goal is attainable," he concluded.

**JAPANESE CASE BEING WATCHED**

Two Governments Interested in Result of Suit Against Oregon Citizens

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 22—In the United States District Court at Portland, Ore., on July 9, a trial of much significance to Japanese-American relations will be held. It is a suit for damages instituted by five Japanese subjects, four men and a woman, in connection with an anti-Japanese disturbance at Toledo, Ore., on July 12, 1925.

The men seek damages in the sum of \$25,000 each, while the woman asks \$30,000. The defendants are George R. Schenck, city marshal

of Toledo; his wife, and seven citizens of the town—Charles A. Buck, H. Germer, W. S. Colvin, R. A. Pritchard, Frank Sturtevant, Owen Hart, and L. D. Emerson. The Japanese plaintiffs will be represented at the trial by Wallace McCamant of Portland, whom the United States Senate recently declined to confirm as President Coolidge's nominee for the judgeship of the Ninth Federal Circuit Court.

**Governments Watching**

Both the American and Japanese Governments are watching the forthcoming proceedings with deepest interest. At the time of the Toledo disturbance, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington made informal representations at the State Department. They were not what is technically known as a protest, but took the form of a request that the Secretary of State supply a detailed account of exactly what happened.

This was done, on the basis of information supplied by Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon. It is said there was an implied understanding that the State Department would do its utmost to see that the guilty parties at Toledo were eventually brought to justice and that any damages sustained by them would be indemnified. The five Japanese seek compensation not only for physical violence alleged to have been done them, but for the loss of employment consequent upon the clash.

**Hired for Lumber Camp**

Some 30 or 40 Japanese were taken to the Toledo sawmill and lumber camp of the Pacific Spruce Corporation in midsummer of last year.

They were hired by an employment agent, who engaged them for a certain kind of unusually rough work for which, at the time, no white labor was available. It was claimed by the company and by the employment agent that before sending the Japanese to Toledo, they took the precaution of assuring themselves that, under the circumstances, no objection to their presence would be offered.

**FUTURE YACHTSMEN**

Flopping face down on the walk that edged the lake, their noses close to the water, these small boys, some of whom had constructed their own boats, waited tense after the starter's whistle had given them the signal to launch their tiny crafts, and it is little wonder that Mr. Nixon, who presented the cups and medals, saw in these enthusiastic young skippers, possible future defenders of the America Cup.

Judges of the races follow: James V. Mulholland, supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation, who directed the regatta; Dr. Abraham L. Wahlbarst, Harry C. Kneifuss, Malton V. O'Connell, A. Hamilton and H. G. Blythe. James McCallum acted as an honorary judge and driven to the adjoining county line with order to shift for themselves.

The Japanese will try to prove the city marshal of Toledo, Mr. Schenck, instead of putting police protection at the disposal of the Japanese sawmill hands, actually participated in the events of which they were the victims.

There have been several legal skirmishes in the lower courts in connection with the case and all proceedings to date have been decided in favor of the Japanese plaintiffs.

**TRANSIT WAGE PACT RENEWED**

PUEBLO, Colo., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The new transit wage recently authorized for sale through druggists by the Federal Government, will not become popular in Colorado and will probably not go on sale at all, J. Arthur Phelps, District Attorney of the tenth judicial district, with headquarters here, has announced following a survey made of the district attorneys of the State.

None of the beer has been placed on sale in the State, although one large Denver wholesale company has shipped in a large supply of it. The district attorneys have agreed that the legality of the beer will have to be tested in the courts and have threatened test cases against any druggists who sell it.

**COAL**

Now is the time to make arrangements for next Winter's Coal supply.

**Furnace** ..... \$15.50      **Nut** ..... \$15.75

**Egg** ..... 15.75      **Pea** ..... 13.50

**Stove** ..... 16.00      **No. 1 Buckwheat** 9.00

We have on hand all sizes of fresh-mined Anthracite Coal, and advise placing your order NOW.

## Model Yachts Sail Swiftly in Junior Skippers' Regatta

Future Defenders of the America Cup Seen in Designers of Tiny Craft in Central Park

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, May 26—Minature sailboats, now upright, now yielding to the wind, moved lazily, rhythmically, to their goals on Conservatory Lake in Central Park when, on shore, a host of admiring parents and relatives looked on and cheered the 200 juvenile skippers entered in the Model Yacht Regatta, sponsored by the Junior Skippers' League of America. The park department's bureau of recreation, Frances D. Gallatin, commissioner, co-operated.

The boats were entered in six classes, according to their length, and awards of gold, silver and bronze medals and a silver cup were offered in each race. Among the winners were seven-year-old Lewis Nixon, 5d., son of Lewis Nixon, 5d., shipbuilder, who entered his boat in the 35-inch class and won a gold and bronze medal and a special prize model yacht, and Jesse L. Livermore Jr., who won the captain's prize offered by the Junior Skippers' League in the 50-inch class.

**Other Awards**

35-inch Class—First, William Kuhn, Junior Skipper's League cup and medal; second, Raphael Friedman, medal; third, Lewis Nixon, gold and special prize model yacht.

50-inch Class—First, Jesse L. Livermore Jr., Captain's Cup of the league; second, John Mackey, medal; third, Edward Olsen, medal.

Motor Boat Handicap—First, Walter Berner, Baucher Cup; second, Mead Wood, medal; third, Talcott Bates, medal.

## RECORD LIGNITE YEAR FOR NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Although this year's demand for and production of lignite has exceeded all past records, many of the new lignite mines have suspended operation until fall, according to Albert Wadlington, state mine inspector. In several sections of the State, however, preparations are being made for increased production during the coming winter. A new mine with a 13-foot vein of coal is being opened at Tolley.

The thickest seams of lignite have been found in Bowman County where, in the Halleck and Touhey mines, veins are reported to be 62 feet thick. A briquetting plant is being established at Havlock.

**COAL**

Now is the time to make arrangements for next Winter's Coal supply.

**Furnace** ..... \$15.50      **Nut** ..... \$15.75

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**Stove** ..... 16.00      **No. 1 Buckwheat** 9.00

We have on hand all sizes of fresh-mined Anthracite Coal, and advise placing your order NOW.

**Massachusetts Wharf Coal Co.**

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**YARDS AND POCKETS**

ALLSTON CAMBRIDGE EAST BOSTON NEWTONVILLE

**HANAN**

MAPLE SUGAR SPECIAL STARTS TRIP EASTWARD

MALT BEER SALE FACES TEST CASE

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, May 26—After two days spent here boasting Vermont and products of the Green Mountain State, 125 outstanding business, professional and industrial leaders, headed by Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont, departed for Detroit on the Maple Sugar Special.

The train carried four cars of exhibits

## MODERN APARTMENT DEMAND SUSTAINED BY MANY SERVICES

Reduction in Transit Delays and Servant Problems and Elimination of Household Tasks Leave Time for Increasingly Varied Interests.

Increasing population, servant problems, transit delays, and time demands for so many other pursuits explain in a measure the sustained demand for modern apartment houses, so many notable examples of which are being erected. Boston and outlying cities and towns by real estate firms which are quick to see the drift of public preference.

Heating, lighting, refrigerating and other services, practically all obtained by the mere pressing of a button, gives the ambitious housekeeper time for pleasures and pursuits in which the domestic problems of yesterday forbade the indulgence.

Realtors who have made a study of conditions in this city see no diminution in the market for modern apartments in attractive apartment houses. There is a trend, they say, toward a greater measure of community dwelling on the part of families of kindred ambitions and activities, and the multi-family house de luxe supplies exactly the opportunity for indulging this preference.

Describing this new era in city housing, the Hewitt Publishing Company has issued for Henderson & Ross, realtors, a brochure entitled "A Trip Through Boston's Apartment Center." In the booklet are short descriptions of many of Boston's best known apartment houses, those which are erected or to be built in Beacon Street predominating.

The booklet is illustrated from reproductions of photographs taken by airmen, as well as architects' drawings of latest many-family residences which are becoming characteristic of the Boston of today.

Foundation work has been practically completed for the new Mayflower Hotel at Arlington and Newbury Streets, which is to contain 350 rooms in 12 stories and 155 feet in height. A 40-foot illuminated tower is to surmount the building. The Mayflower is being erected under special permit to exceed the zoning restrictions granted by the Boston Board of Appeals, which stipulated, however, that the design of the structure should be such as to beautify the skyline.

Opposition to the construction of the hotel carried the case to the State Supreme Court and finally to the Legislature, but the permit to exceed the building regulations stood and work on the structure is to be hurried, for the Mayflower Hotel Operating Company purposes to open the house to the public early next year.

The plans call for eight small shop rooms on the first floor, main entrance on Arlington Street. The main dining room will provide for 350 guests, the smaller for three stories will be of granite and French stone and for the 12 stories buff and waterstruck red brick are to be used. The guest rooms will be 14 by 20 feet and in about half of them open fireplaces will be built.

### An American "Joan"



**MISS MARIE LOUISE THOMAS**  
Auburndale Girl Who Will Pose for the Portrait Memorial to the 104th Infantry.

### JOAN OF ARC MODEL NAMED FOR MEMORIAL

Miss Marie Louise Thomas of Auburndale has been selected by Richard Andrews as his model for his painting of Joan of Arc, which is to hang in the State House as a memorial to the 104th Infantry.

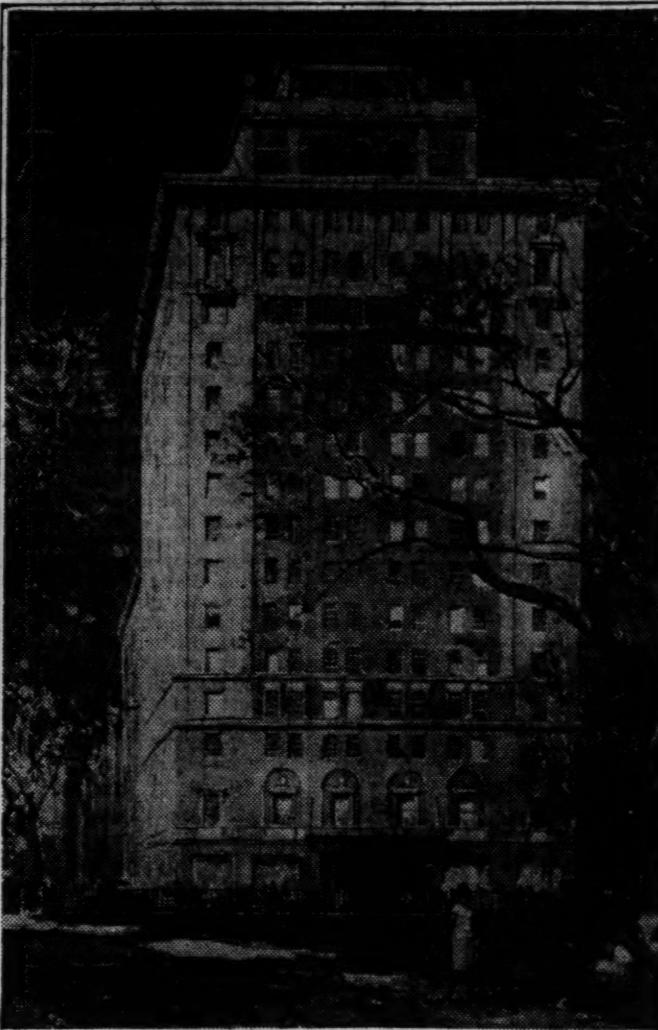
Rachel Lewellen gives title to the property, the assessed valuation of which is \$75,000. Of this amount \$35,000 is on the land. The sale price is said to be much in excess of the assessed value. The purchasers have acquired the property for investment purposes.

### WOMEN'S CITY CLUB APPOINTS

Mrs. Roland M. Baker was appointed chairman of the activities committee and Mrs. Frank A. Bourne of the art and library committee of the Women's City Club of Boston at a meeting of the executive committee of the club last evening. Other chairmen appointed were, finance, Miss Bernice Cannon; house, Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker; membership, Mrs. Edwin H. Allen; publicity, Mrs. Theodore Borst; reciprocal relations, Mrs. Horton Bachelor.

The Walorf System, Inc., will place a new restaurant at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, where there has

## Design for New Mayflower Hotel



Foundation Work is Practically Complete for New 15-Story, 350-Room Hostelry at Arlington and Newbury Streets. A 40-Foot Illuminated Tower is Planned.

### BEANPOT STAFF ELECTED AT B. U.

### Former Air Service Official Addresses Bakers

**MORE AIRPORTS ARE ADVOCATED**

**CHICOPEE Mayor Makes Discovery While on Walk**

**SCHOLARSHIP MEDAL**

**PROVIDENCE Legion Head Spends Day in Rhode Island**

**CHICOPEE Commander McQuigg Guest at Providence Dinner**

**CHICOPEE Shriners Charter Boat**

**CHICOPEE Evening Features**

**CHICOPEE Radio Tonight**

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## TRADE LEADERS POINT THE WAY FOR NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)  
new methods, or to sail new seas it had no place in the progress of New England's salvation.

"The ancient prophet declared that 'there is a time to cast away stones and a time to gather stones together.' This summarizes the history of New England. There has been a constant shifting between the relative attractiveness of activities at home and abroad. And the present looks like one of the times for 'casting away stones.'

### New Era at Hand

New England conservatism in the sense of wide vision, sure action, wise choice and a clear recognition of the futility of trying to meet the new active conditions with passive devices, is the need of the new phase of New England record.

Samuel Shaw and Elias Derby could lay the foundations for a new era in Canton with the handicaps they had in 1790. New England, if she will turn her face again to the whole world, can find some new solution. But first there is the necessity to recognize the fact that New England's problems never have found a local remedy; whenever New England has needed renewal she has found it on the sea."

Aggressiveness in development of new markets, rather than expansion of old ones, was the keynote of Mr. Cutter's address. He outlined the growth of New England's industry and the position of leadership attained by this section, which has gradually been coaxed away.

"Our prosperity, in the past, has been so firmly established that it has led to self-satisfaction, lack of aggressiveness and to a provincialism which has blinded us to the significance of the development of manufacturing and industry in other parts of our country and to the need for developing new markets for our products.

### Sales and Merchandising Power

"I believe that our merchandising and production is amply cared for. I also believe that our merchandising and sales methods are exceedingly poor, and that our knowledge of markets for our products, both domestic and foreign, is infinitesimal. The remedy for this situation lies in a realization of these facts and in aggressive action in merchandising, which includes advertising and publicity, proper packaging and handling of our products, and the building up of sales and sales forces to balance our splendid manufacturing and production.

"We have today all the necessary fundamentals for a successful export trade. Our Government, and the State Department in particular, is giving greater aid than ever before, our foreign service is greatly improved. Government representatives are more active than ever before, our commercial policy is more clearly defined.

"American banking connections in foreign lands have vastly increased and are becoming adequate to support properly our own exporters. The transportation is greatly improved; more steamship lines to our potential markets are in operation than ever before. Trade information through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and other agencies, is adequate. In short, the necessary fundamentals for export trade are available.

### Gives Valuable Pointers

"The essentials in addition to the mechanical details which are being discussed in this conference are:

"1. Adaptability to our markets. We must scrap, if necessary, all of our former ideas as to modes and manners of exporting."

"2. Study our potential customers and give them our splendid quality goods in the shape and form they desire.

"3. Continuity of effort in our export business and we must protect our customers and markets through thick and thin, and not, as heretofore, consider the world markets as a dumping ground in times of industrial and financial depression in our home markets."

"4. Above everything else, we must develop a personnel familiar with the foreign end of the export trade. This is utterly lacking today, and it goes without saying that all discussion of development of export trade without a proper sales force of trained Americans who know world markets intimately, is nothing but pure bunk.

"Our markets are waiting for us. Our European trade is well developed, fairly well understood, and should remain constant without much hope for large increase. The undeveloped countries of the world present in my belief, great opportunity. They market in the Orient and are becoming adequate to support properly our own exporters.

I believe that our greatest natural market lies in Latin America. Its potentialities are tremendous. It produces the products and raw materials which we cannot furnish ourselves and which we must have in increasing quantities—tropical fruits, sugar, nitrates, timber, and hides, to mention only a few. In return it will need for years to come all of our varied New England manufactured products.

### Need to See Chances

"All we need is ability to visualize our opportunities in the world markets, adaptability to our markets of exports, development of personnel and the determination to stick to export trade until our efforts meet with success. Granting these points, there is not the least question that New England can maintain her rightful position in the industrial and commercial world."

In the group sessions, R. J. Collins, credit manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, speaking at the credit and finance group, classified the various sources of information open to the foreign credit manager in the order of their importance.

"Our first line of inquiry starts with the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau," he said, "which is of inestimable value because of the detailed nature of the report and the fact that it has been gathered from fellow credit men and represents a cooperative effort." Mr. Collins outlined the relative importance of reports from foreign travelers and agents; the checking of this information by reports from the commercial agencies and the value of information obtained from banks.

\$4,900,000,000, which he said, showed a gain in 1925 of 100 per cent over those of 1915.

A. S. Hillier, chief of the commercial intelligence division, of the Department of Commerce, talking before the same group on "Original Sources of Foreign Credit Information," said that extension of credit to foreign buyers was one of the most important issues before our exporters today. The issue is vital, he said, at this time, as we are operating in a buyer's market and our foreign rivals are active in an endeavor to regain trade lost by them during the war, when many foreign buyers came to this country for supplies and, in consequence, put American firms in overseas trading which had heretofore confined their selling to this country.

### Comparison of Exports

He compared the total exports of the United States in 1913, \$2,484,000,000, with those of the past four years, i.e., 1922, \$3,842,000,000; 1923, \$4,167,000,000; 1924, \$4,591,000,000; 1925,

## Victor M. Cutter Chosen President of New England Export Club

Victor M. Cutter, head of the United Fruit Company, was elected president of the New England Export Club at its annual meeting today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which preceded the opening of the Foreign Trade Conference.

Mr. Cutter, succeeding Edwin J. Johnson, became the second president of the club, an organization comprising leading export executives of the New England territory. Mr. Johnson was elected senior vice-president.

The following vice-presidents were named for the ensuing year: H. R. Whitehead, Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, for the State of Maine; H. M. Spaulding, Spaulding Fiber Company, for New Hampshire; R. S. Richards, Providence, for Rhode Island, and W. Irving Ballard, who represents Connecticut, through his connection with the E. H. Jacobs Company of Danbury.

S. H. Cross, manager of the F. H. Smith Company, was added to the executive committee, which includes Mr. Johnson, chairman; Mr. Averill Ballard, R. B. Capen, export manager of Whittemore Brothers Corporation; J. L. Devaney, export manager of the Armour Leather Company; F. J. Dowd, transportation manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Harry E. Horn, export manager of Walter M. Lowry Company; Walter M. McKinney, combination export manager, and Guy H. Nason, export manager for the Hood Rubber Products Company.

The club, organized about a year ago, has a membership of more than 100 export executives, widely representative of New England's industry. Each of the New England states is represented by a vice-president. Officers of the club are to provide a source of interchanging experience and information and to assist executives to find markets for their goods abroad. The club also acts as host to foreign buyers coming to Boston and provides a bulletin service for members, as well as, investigates complaints from shippers with regard to export facilities.

## Volunteers' Library Service Profits Small Communities

### Reading Clubs for Children and Neighborhood Study Groups for Adults Among Many Community Literary Projects

The many isolated projects of library extension are so full of interest that they form a department of service all by themselves, says Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries.

Conspicuous among them is the volunteer work carried on by a woman who is a great lover of books in a little community of 600 to 700 inhabitants. She had a busy, wide-awake career, studying, reading, traveling and doing for others. As trustee of a little branch library in a private house, some time ago she asked for a loan of children's books from the State division that she might see what she could accomplish in placing them in the schools.

At the meeting of the Social Service Council last night Robert W. Kelso of Boston spoke on the changing aspects of social work to meet changing social conditions. "For a denominational group like ours,"

It was a less pretentious affair than two of the same pattern hitherto offered by the league, yet it had qualities of old-fashioned grace and reticence sometimes missing in the others. Balloon men and gingerbread boys, flower sellers

from their own small library or lent by the state division, each member was provided with a copy of each of the 10 books listed.

In Peabody \$4000 was used in fitting up a children's room. The children's desks were the first that the library had to close.

Every one of the 900 books on the shelves was immediately given out and a duplicate order sent in. The children wrote compositions about the new room. Chiefly they seemed impressed by its cleanliness, but they also loved its beauty and were eager over the books to be found there.

**SENATE QUERIES DRY LAW ORDER**

(Continued from Page 1)

States that it would be quite agreeable to him that this course should be pursued. That is all there is to it.

"But it is said that the order is violative of the Civil Service Act. I supposed it was perfectly well understood that it is entirely beyond the power of the Congress of the United States to control the appointive power of the President so far as he is vested with the power of appointment, or to take away from him the power of appointment.

"Efforts have been made from time to time to deprive the President of the United States of the power to remove officers holding commissions under the Government of the United States, but the Supreme Court of the United States says that he is vested with that power as incidental to his presidential functions.

"They have read 'Mon, the Goat Boy,' and are now reading 'Pilgrim Stories.' It is nicely illustrated, and Jasper, two years older, reads these with them. Then he reads her composition work. Marks are used constantly for the location of places, so I feel that geography is being practically taught."

The reading of one book was verified by pictures and letters treasured for years by this enthusiastic little lady, describing a traveler's surprise at the great beauty of the river.

**Project Growing**

Largely as a result of this trustee's been moved recently to half over the grocery store and made a community project. Lumber for shelves and tables was donated, members of the sewing circle packed the books for transfer and some of the members plan to present each of the three afternoons the library is to be open. They also will have many of their meetings at the library instead of at the homes, thus encouraging a greater familiarity with it and a wider use of its books.

In a town of 265 inhabitants in the Berkshires, snow-bound in winter, a librarian started a neighborhood club of 10 to study the course in American literature by Dallas Lore Sharp in the "Reading with a Purpose" series published by the American Library Association. With books

the Boston Public Library and pres-

ident of the American Library Asso-

ciation, opened the formal program

by saying that in the past libraries

had failed in that they had handled

books rather than used them. Now

they are beginning to find that libra-

rians are provided to use the books.

**Books Do Not Tell Everything**

Also they are finding that all the

information wanted is not contained

in books. Thus the sponsorships that

are being established in various sub-

jects are making available to the gen-

eral public the knowledge of ex-

perts not accessible in a library and

whose use heretofore has been lim-

ited to a small group.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher, sponsor

for music in Boston, stated that she

has in preparation a music directory

where all manner of information per-

taining to music can be obtained. It

will contain lists of schools giving

instruction in music, private teach-

ers, concert groups, halls available

for musical performances, publishers

of music, collections of music com-

positions, and instruments.

Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, sponsor

for art, reported that she has in

contemplation a similar directory on art.

Charles A. Gates, secretary of the

Prospect Union Educational Ex-

change, stated that the union is now

doing for education what is proposed

for music and art.

A sponsorship for religion was out-

lined by Lyman V. Rutledge. It will

include sociological and biological

subjects, and should prove a tremen-

dously valuable source of informa-

tion, he thought. There was great

need for acquiring the habit of get-

ting information, and this could be

cultivated very largely through the

churches.

George Winthrop Lee, with whom

organized the idea of the extension

service, stated that sponsorships

which it is hoped to establish soon

are in agriculture. Information and

advice concerning the purchase and

use of dictionaries and encyclope-

dias, natural history, transportation

and recreation.

**STUDBAKER EXTRA POSSIBLE**

Should business of the Studebaker

Corporation continue throughout the

year as it is running at present, H. H. Lehman, a director, said on his depar-

ture from Europe today that it was very

probable an extra dividend might

be distributed.

## "Old Days Under the Lilacs" Are Recalled at Flower Fete

### Women's Municipal League Presents Garden Festival Combining Charm of Old-Fashioned Manners, Flowers and Costumes

In the beautiful, semi-formal garden of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor's home, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, members of the Woman's Municipal League held their annual fete this afternoon, aptly titling it "Old Days Under the Lilacs."

Much of the flavor and pictorial charm that have characterized the fêtes of the last two years on Beacon Hill were preserved in this pageant set upon a smaller stage and in greater seclusion. Mrs. Tudor's home, built in 1809 and occupied by the family of Grays, served as base of supply for the tables, decked in warm gold, shaded with striped lawn umbrellas and set at the four corners of the garden.

and folk to make the children laugh spread their blandishments and their happy tricks in a pattern to inspire patronage of the more utilitarian centers of the fete, and to judge from the good numbers who made their way to the secluded garden, with its curved driveway, its sun-dial, its fragrant flowers all set in the shadow of the dignified old home, the Woman's Municipal League must profit for its new activities.

## CHURCH UNITY GAIN STUDIED

Forms a Leading Topic of Discussion at Unitarian Anniversary Week

"If the various denominations

could be made to laugh together for a few minutes, the cause of church unity would be definitely advanced," said the Rev. Roger S. Forbes of the Unitarian Church in Germantown, Pa., addressing the Alliance of Unitarian Women today at their annual meeting, on the subject of "The Approach to Interdenominational Unity."

## BETTER HOMES IS KEYNOTE FOR CLUBWOMEN'S MEETING

Convention Hears General Federation President Plead Improvement of Family Life as Best Road Toward Law Observance and Finer Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—Upbuilding of the American home, so that "our people might be turned away from their mad flight after irresponsible pleasures to the lasting satisfaction found in ideal family life," is the goal set before the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention here. This was the keynote of the program outlined by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, at the opening session.

The great convention hall on the Steel Pier, decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, was the operating background for the four-day meeting. National and state officers escorting Mrs. Sherman, marched down the aisle to the music of the white-robed Gloria Trumpeters from New York, and took their places on the flower-bordered platform. Four past presidents of the federation were present—Mrs. Dennis T. S. Denison, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

### "Greatest Radio Station"

"We are broadcasting tonight from the greatest radio station in America—GM," announced Mrs. Monroe Graham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the local Biennial Board, who called the convention to order.

In an address on "Woman's Influence in the Life of Today," Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative from New Jersey, urged the federation to make the influence of women more strongly felt in public affairs. An alarming tendency to lawlessness particularly needs the attention of women, he said.

"In my judgment the chief contribution of womanhood to the world is a spiritual interpretation of its problems," said Mr. Eaton. "Women are setting their faces against war, class hatred, and personal antagonisms based on selfishness, which menace the welfare of mankind. The influence of the world's womanhood must be directed toward an awakening of a new moral sense in the individual."

### Deportation of Allens

Deportation of all aliens illegally in the United States, installment of practical courses in citizenship training throughout the public school system, and immediate steps to obtain additional funds for home extension work under the terms of the Smith-Lever bill were urged in resolutions placed before the convention today by Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore, chairman of the resolutions committee.

The opposition of individual delegates from the southern states to reaffirmation of federation support for the child labor amendment will not lead the southern clubs to form an opposition group against the majority will of the convention. This decision was reached at a pre-convention meeting of the southeastern council. The ruling made at the West Baden council meeting of the federation denying the right of member clubs to carry on an active program counter to the stand of the general federation will be adhered to by southern delegates.

### The Louisville Revolt

It is learned from delegates of the Louisville (Ky.) Woman's Club that they are opposed to pending resolutions reaffirming support of the child labor amendment and the education bill and urging enactment of a uniform marriage and divorce law. They are rallying to the old call of state rights, protesting that individual clubs should not be bound by majority action of the federation to stand for projects they disapprove.

"We are not discouraged by the passage of state legislatures against the child labor amendment," said Mrs. Kate Trenholme Abrams of Washington, vice-chairman of the department of legislation. "We hope to continue on an enlarged scale our efforts to educate the public to the need for such an amendment."

A new program for Indian welfare work is expected to result from proposals put forward by the division of Indian welfare, headed by Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., which would direct activities in the interests of American Indians toward the guaranteeing of their full citizenship rights.

Some of the delegates from western clubs favor transferring the division from the public welfare to the American citizenship department, to indicate a desired change of emphasis in the Indian program from general welfare to improving the cit-

mendation of her report. Other recommendations were as follows:

That in the future the federation's endorsement of specific legislative measures before Congress be in the form of support for the ideals of a bill rather than the document itself, since a bill is open to many amendments and changes before it is finally voted upon.

That a campaign of expansion, to enroll every women's club in the country in the federation, be immediately inaugurated.

That a fund be raised, known as "The Fund for giving citizenship to the American Indian has not guaranteed to him his just rights and privileges as an American citizen. This guarantee must be supplied in the form of supplemental legislation giving him every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution."

The relation of the federation to the American branch of the International Council of Women was discussed at a meeting of the board of directors. It was decided to actively support the work of the national council so long as it functions only as a clearing house for the 20 women's organizations represented, taking no stand on policies and projects which are on the programs of the constituent clubs.

Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett of Washington presented the report of the January meeting of officers from the national council, at which it was decided that no stand would be taken on matters of policy which might embarrass member organizations.

### Mrs. Sherman's Report

Organized clubwomen of America were urged to make law observance and law administration their chief concern, and so to study its outstanding problems that it may become the central theme of each of the departments of work, in the report of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the general federation.

Social preliminaries and formal greetings over, the convention began its business meetings with reports of officers and standing committees outlining accomplishments of the past two years. Mrs. Sherman, giving an account of her stewardship during two years, declared that the remarkable growth in the power and effectiveness of the organization was but an indication of the ever broadening field for public service by the organized clubwomen of America, opening up a "wonderful vision of possibilities ahead." Outlining her program she urged that the federation's work for world peace, law enforcement, education and improved standards of American home life be broadened all along the line.

**Improvement of the Home**

The emphasis which she laid upon the federation's work for improvement of the American home—a project which has been the specific object of her most earnest efforts—and upon the study of law observance as the essential factors in raising the standards of citizenship, struck the keynote for the convention.

"With all the earnestness that I can command, I urge upon you the one great object of a more effective citizenship," said Mrs. Sherman. "I recommend to you here and now the adoption, as the one increasing purpose of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, such an organized study of both law observance and law administration that it shall become the central theme of each of our departments of work. This recommendation, carefully worked out, cannot fail to bring about a universal and righteous use of the voting privilege, making less and less necessary the special campaigns for that purpose.

"If knowledge gives power, as our copy books of old taught us, let us have knowledge. If respect begets obedience, let us create respect."

**Other Recommendations**

This was the outstanding recom-

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# SUNSET STORIES

## Johnny and Betsy and Two Useful Grey Animals

**J**HONNY and Betsy were moving to a new home in the country. Johnny and Betsy's father and mother had seen the house already, but Johnny and Betsy had not. So what they talked about in the train was what they thought it was going to look like.

"I expect it has flowers in front, and I hope they will be larkspurs," said Betsy.

"I hope there will be a long, long hose to water them with," said Johnny, who had stayed with his Uncle Thomas in the country, and had been allowed to water the garden with a hose, and, as it was a very warm summer, he had been allowed to water himself, too, in a bathing suit.

Summer rains refresh the flowers, but the hose would not show where they had been.

"But we like to have showers, that tell from Uncle's garden hose, Wettine John from head to toes."

"I wonder what fruit trees there will be?" said Betsy. "I like apples, and grapes, and oranges."

Johnny had been looking thoughtful, and presently said: "There must be some animals, perhaps some nice hens with chickens, or a cat, or even a pup."

"Father," both said together, "what kind of animals are on our new place?"

But Father answered, "We are nearly there now, walk and see. I can tell you this much, there are two animals, and they are gray and very useful."

Johnny and Betsy guessed and guessed about the two gray animals. Johnny said he thought they were

mice, but Betsy said mice were not useful. Then they guessed gray Plymouth Rock hens, and then the train had arrived at the station. A car was waiting, and in a very short while they had driven up a shady drive to a friendly looking house. In front there were blue larksurps, and Johnny soon found a fine long garden hose—but where could the two gray animals be? They looked in the kitchen but there were no cats, and no pups. They could see no gray hens, and no mice. At last Johnny, who had been peeping through a green hedge, called out, "Come quickly, Betsy, I've found them! They are two donkeys!"

Two donkeys small and gray were they. You'd think there was no louder sound in all the countryside around.

Perhaps the donkeys were glad to see Betsy and Johnny, and they both began to bray. This surprised Betsy and Johnny so much (for they had never heard a donkey do that before) that they ran right away to the house, and there was mother laughing, and she said, "I see the donkeys are very useful already, for they have sent you in to supper. I was just coming to fetch you."

Later, when Johnny and Betsy had become used to the funny noise the donkeys made when they brayed, they agreed they were very useful, for they pulled a little cart, and inside it, they named the donkeys Pine and Pine, because they made the cart and Johnny and Betsy inside it, bounce up and down in such a funny way when they ran fast!

## The Library

### Ordering Books for a University Library

**T**HE ordering of books for a library, more especially for a college or university library, is a fascinating game. The selection of the books is very largely in the hands of the professors, but after they have handed in their lists—or scribbled notes, or neatly filled-out cards—the field is clear for the order librarian.

In this country the practice prevails of giving a discount on books sold to libraries, but the amount of this discount varies all the way from 10 to 25 per cent, depending on the nature of the book and the volume of business the library turns in. To avoid the amount of detail involved in selecting the firm which will give the best discount, it is often better to let one single dealer do the work. The library can get the bulk of its business for books published in the United States. The larger the library account, the greater the discount. Moreover, this agent, knowing that he is the library's chief dependence, will take a keener interest in trying to fill all the orders and keeping up with "shorts"—books temporarily out of stock. Then, too, having the one dealer simplifies the machinery for the order librarian in ordering, and for the university business office in paying the bills.

### The Agent

This agent may not necessarily be the one who offers the largest discounts. His speed in forwarding shipments, the care with which he follows up every single item, reporting immediately when books are out of print, or out of stock, or not yet published, and forwarding the two latter classes as soon as they are available—his good service in these matters is more important, and in the end more economical, than a lower priced agent who is careless about such details.

Of course this agent by no means solves all of the order librarian's problems in domestic buying. Many professorial requests are for the obscure publication, issue<sup>s</sup> by college press or private individual, perhaps at a place nearer to the library than the agent. Some of these items can be begged, or requested as exchanges, and they all necessitate separate orders.

### Out of Print

Then there are those out-of-print books, which form such a large proportion of the library requests, especially from the department of English literature. It must be recorded that now that this country is far behind the principal countries of Europe in its secondhand book business. There are a large number of secondhand book stores, and a good many secondhand book agents, but

to the spice of the order librarian's life, and give it a zest akin to that of the successful sleuth.

### Foreign Book Buying

If the library does not buy many foreign books, it will hardly pay it to establish foreign contacts. Any one of several good agents in New York can attend to its wants, and the charge will not be appreciably greater. But a university library of any size will want to buy many books published in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Holland, not only for its romance language department, but also for the department of science, economics, and history. The library will not only save money by this direct dealing, but will find it far more satisfactory to correspond directly with the country of origin in searching for out-of-print books, parts of sets, missing serials, and so on.

No library has to pay any duty on its books, but if shipment is made by any other way than parcel post, the cost of the freight and handling and brokers at either end runs up a fairly large figure.

### A Dealer to a Country

It is best to have one dealer in each European country—excepting the Scandinavian, where one will do for three—and give to him all the orders for books and periodicals published in his country. And this dealer will get both books in print and out of print. He reports to the library about the latter, with the statement that he is "searching for secondhand copies," and in far more cases than in this country he not only succeeds in getting a copy, but gets it at a reasonable price, which is meant a price considerably below that of the book sold for originally.

In England there is a particularly fine old firm, which will take the greatest trouble to get every insignificant little item. Books come over from England in about a month from the time of ordering. French and German books take a week or two longer. One thing slows up the French books tremendously. Nearly all of them are unbound, but as excellent French bindings can be obtained at a quarter of what they would cost in this country, the dealer is usually given instructions to "bind all unbound volumes." This may mean a year before the book arrives, for the French binders have always more work on hand than they can do, and they will not be hurried.

### Paper Backs

A good many of the German books are paper backs, but the prices for binding have increased so enormously in the last few years that they now exceed those in this country. Instructions to "bind before sending" were cancelled in 1924.

None of the European countries allow any discount on books to libraries, but some of the dealers in Germany do not charge for postage or packing, and give a 5 per cent discount if the bills are paid in gold marks in their own country.

### Foreign Bills

This brings us to the subject of the foreign bills and their settlement. There are several ways of handling them, but about the simplest is to take to the local bank a list containing the names of firms to whom money is due, with their addresses and the amounts—pounds, francs, lire, etc. The bank transmits this list to its affiliated bank in New York, which in turn directs payment in currency of the realm through its agent in the city. In this way there is little or no chance of the money being lost in transit. The local bank reports to the library the total due for these bills. Sometimes 30 cents is charged for each German account, but there is seldom any other charge for this bank service.

If an individual wishes to buy books abroad he orders from the dealer and pays through the bank, following the procedure of the library. On books in foreign languages, and books in English which are more than 20 years old, he does not have to pay duty. On most other books there is a duty of 15 per cent, with an increase to 25 per cent for books by American authors printed abroad. Even with this increase, there is often something to be saved by buying in England scientific books sold for \$7 or more in America. There is very little difference, in point of time, between ordering direct and through a New York agent.

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## FLORIDA CANAL IS ADVOCATED

Congress Is Asked to Cut Gulf to Atlantic Distance 1000 Miles

TAMPA, Fla., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—Since the attention of Congress has been called to the Green Bill, proposing a canal across Florida, interest in the project has been keen throughout the peninsula. Robert A. Green (D.), Representative from the Second District of Florida, has reported that the canal would cut 1000 miles from Atlantic-Gulf traffic, would cost from \$16,000,000 to \$45,000,000 according to the plan adopted, and would open a vast territory to navigation which would add greatly to the productivity of the State. The canal would extend from Fernandina at Cumberland Sound on the Atlantic to St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico.

"This is not a new proposition," the Florida Representative said in a recent interview in Washington after he had prepared a report on the canal for the House. "The canal would be a little over 300 miles long, following the general course of the St. Mary's River which runs between Florida and Georgia, passing through the Okefenokee Swamp, down the Suwanee River to the Gulf."

### 100 Miles of Dredging

"The canal would call for about 100 miles of dredging and the waterways also would have to be deepened and widened in places. I think the project could be completed in from 12 to 18 months, while I am not in a position to state what the cost of a canal would be. I am informed it would be from \$16,000,000 to \$45,000,000, according to the plan adopted. Even though the cost of a barge canal with a navigable depth of 12 feet reaches \$40,000,000 it would, in my opinion, be a wise investment."

"This canal would bear an almost incalculable amount of commerce. Naval stores, kaolin, and a large amount of manufactured lumber would move through it. The amount of these products exported in 1921 exceeded 150,000 tons, valued at more than \$3,250,000. These products and their exportation have doubtless doubled since 1921. Probably \$2 per ton would be saved in transportation charges by this canal."

### Saving in Fuel

"When we take into consideration the great saving of coal and other fuels and the transportation charges saved on the total, and also the ever-increasing volume of tonnage to be transported and the inability of the railroad facilities—although they are good—to rapidly, cheaply and economically transport this tonnage, then it is conclusive that our waterways should be more fully developed."

"This canal would save in distance from the Atlantic to the Gulf approximately 1000 miles. Of course, the saving the long distance is not all in this same proportion; it would save in time and in money. Calculate the cost of transporting the vast tonnage which annually goes from the upper Gulf ports—New Orleans, Galveston, and others—to the Atlantic Ocean. Calculate the changes of transporting this tonnage 1000 miles and you will find that in just a few years this amount will be greater than would be the cost of constructing this barge canal from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to St. Georges Sound, on the Gulf."

### Believe Canal a Necessity

"The Florida Canal has long been desired by Florida citizens and is now thought of by our entire country. Its construction is absolutely essential to the future's full commercial development, and I believe we will soon see the time when barges will load raw products in the lower Mississippi, pass down to New Orleans, on by way of intercoastal canal to Mobile and Apalachicola, on across Florida to

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Fernandina, thence on up a coastal canal to the markets of the east, then reload with manufactured products of the east and make their return pilgrimage. When this is done America will realize an even greater growth and prosperity than she had experienced during the past 20 years.

"Our railroads are good and are being improved and developed more than in any other country, and America is proud of her splendid railway facilities, but her transportation and commerce will never reach the zenith until Congress appropriates money sufficient to utilize America's water arteries of commerce. Money wisely spent to foster water transportation always nets a splendid dividend, and in my opinion there is no more worthy project before the American people than that of the construction of a barge canal across the State of Florida."

## Proud Ship of Ancient Vikings in Dry-Dock at University, Oslo

### In Just Such a Craft Leif Erickson Braved Strange Waters and Landed on the Shores of America

**Oslo**  
Special Correspondence  
THE two tousle-headed youngsters digging in the square garden patch might have been in almost any country. The garden itself was not so different from a garden in Prague, or Kent, or Ohio. A fringe three feet wide, it enclosed the handkerchief-size bit of dirt

visitors was mate and bo'sun, cook and crew on this ship of a thousand voyages.

### The Gokstad Ship

For the country was Norway and the city was Oslo, and there, just a few steps down the lane, was the great shed housing the Gokstad ship, enough to fill the thought of any small boy with visions of rigging and masts and tillers, and to bring

loned into the tails of mythical monsters, symbolizing the conquest of the ocean which they were designed to make.

The Gokstad ship, which was discovered in 1880, is 77 feet long and 16 feet broad with room for 32 oarsmen to help out the sail expansion which was carried on a single mast.

### Leif Erickson

It was in this sort of craft that the Vikings braved the North Sea, rounding the ice, water, and penetrating to new shores. And it was in this sort of ship that Leif Erickson, blown from the course he had laid for Greenland, discovered America three centuries before Columbus set forth from Spain.

The Oseberg ship, also shown on the university grounds, is believed to have been the pleasure yacht of one of the Viking queens, and when it was unearthed in 1903 from the great barrow in which it was buried, it was found to contain many articles of interest. In the stern were spindles, scissors, iron lamps, combs, pins, kitchen knives, and a stool, a hand-mill for corn and many other things. In the fore part of the ship there were oars, a gangway plank, booms and gaffs for spreading sails, anchors and other nautical equipment. There was even carved four-wheeled wagon intended to be drawn by two horses, sledges also to be horse-drawn, beds, tent framework, a litter, wooden dishes, spades, a ribbon loom, shoes, harness for horses and chains for dogs.

Almost as large as the Gokstad ship, the Oseberg ship is very flat bottomed, intended for shallow water sailing, and evidently used for summer cruising in the sheltered waters along the Norwegian coast.

(From the New York Times)  
Victoria, B. C.  
Special Correspondence  
THE record of such a gladsome feature of Victoria, lying in great masses of gold along the ocean drives and through the vacant lots of the city, was originally brought here in a small bag of seed from the mother country, and scattered broadcast.

Acting on this inspiration, a number of flower lovers are every year carrying with them into the outlying districts all their surplus seeds of lupin, columbine, poppy, wallflower, heather, hollyhock, and others. The results already are noticeable in many otherwise lonesome spots, where bright flowers now cheer the traveler.

(From the New York Times)

New York, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence

FOR more than five years Mary had practiced soap-and-water sorcery, making the disheveled offices of a Liberty Street tailor immaculate overnight. Commencing work at 10 a. m., she seldom says those for whom she scrubbed and swept. Her pay envelope was left for her in the second right-hand drawer of the office manager's desk on Friday night.

She left three or four notes for him in the course of her career, each

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Vito told her not to worry. A little light work such as that was really a rest for a man who carried tubs of butter, barrels of potatoes and boxes of eggs across the big market on Washington Street every day.

It was eight weeks before Mary returned to work. Then she found eight envelopes neatly arranged in the second right-hand drawer of the office manager's desk, with a note from him saying that if she had all that money to spare, he could buy a lovely lot for her just outside of Jamaica.

Vito was provoked when Mary mentioned money for his services, so she bought him a beautiful blue silk shirt. It was the first of its kind he got since losing his job at a South Brooklyn shipyard shortly after the close of the war.

(DENVER GETS LAW COUNCIL  
Special from Monitor Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 26.—The thirty-sixth annual conference of commissioners on uniform state laws is to be July 6-12, in Denver, Colo., it is announced.

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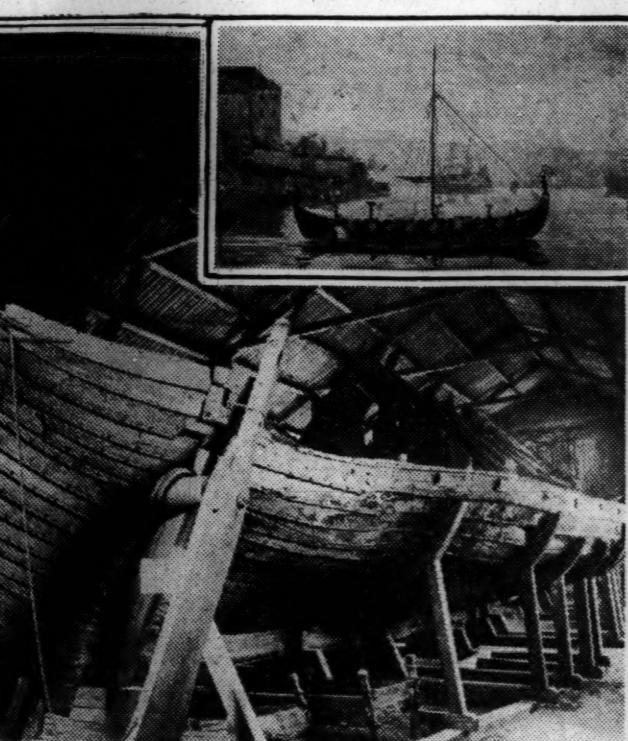
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The Gokstad Ship of the Vikings on Land. The Dragon of the Water as it Probably Looked Afloat.

### CANADIAN CLERGYMEN DEFEND ORIENTALS

BRANTFORD, Ont., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Oriental "menace" reported from the Canadian Pacific Coast, was discussed at a meeting of Huron Diocese mission workers by the Rev. W. F. C. Kennedy, who has long been a leader in mission work on the Pacific coast.

He pointed out that many of the Orientals regarded by some as a menace had served with the Canadian forces in the war, and their fathers lands were allies of the Empire. Many of these desired to be centralized and they could not understand the hostility on the part of Canadians.

The problem was an immense one, since the influx on the coast had been large, and it was predicted that in time the eastern races would predominate even east of the Rockies. The speaker believed that the regulation of Oriental immigration was economically correct, but the regulations should be amended to bring British fair play and to facilitate the work of the church.

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JACOB NETTER

# RADIO

## PARTS FIELD IN DENMARK EXCELLENT

Potential High Grade Market Offered to Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, May 26.—While it is said in Denmark that the demand in that country for the standard American radio sets is limited there is a good demand for American parts, such as audio-frequency transformers, variable and fixed condensers (of high grade), fixed and variable resistances, such as rheostats, potentiometers, grid leaks, and the like, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark.

There is at the present time only one radio-casting station in Copenhagen, the Kjøbenhavn Radiofonostation, working on a wavelength of 348 meters. There is also a station in Odense working on a wavelength of 310 meters and a station in Hjerring, working on a wavelength of 1250 meters. In addition, there is a station at Soro working on a wavelength of 1150 meters. This last mentioned station, which takes the place of the Ryvane station, recently discontinued, also works on a wavelength of 2400 meters for the broadcasting of weather reports and news items.

For radio-casting during the evening it is customary to link the Copenhagen, Soro, Odense, and Hjerring stations together by means of land lines, thus having all stations broadcast the same program simultaneously. Foreign radio entertainment is furnished by the Swedish station at Malmö operating on a wavelength of 271 meters; Königs-wusterhausen (Germany), on a wavelength of 1350 meters, radio-casting the Berlin program; and the Daventry (England) station, on a wavelength of 1600 meters.

Radio sets suitable for the Danish market should cover a wavelength bank of from 250 to at least 1650 meters and, if possible, up to 2400 meters. These sets also must be sufficiently selective to take the foreign stations when the Copenhagen stations are in operation. Also, they must be sufficiently sensitive to be able to take the principal foreign stations with good audibility.

The favorite set for this purpose is said in Copenhagen to be one using one step of radio frequency followed by a regenerative detector and two steps of low frequency amplification, due to the wide wavelength band it is necessary to cover. The majority of sets being sold at the present time are built with interchangeable honeycomb coils. The majority of these sets use potentialometers to give a positive bias to the grid of the radio-frequency tube in order to prevent self-oscillation. There is a good demand for sets with built-in inductances and tubes built-in and using some efficient method to prevent oscillation of the first tube.

The demand for fairly expensive sets is limited in the Danish market. For this reason, and also because the average superheterodyne receiver is not designed to cover a sufficient band of wavelengths, this type of receiver has not found the favor there that it has enjoyed in other countries.

difficulty lies primarily in the eliminator, but in the sets you are evidently getting a negative feedback effect to occur in many sets when energy from the loudspeaker gets to the detector and audio tubes. If you try reversing the transformer you can probably eliminate this trouble. You should not use the G battery on the first tube unless you are certain that the rating of that tube is 90 or higher. Otherwise the tube is acting as a detector, as you will see by reading the series of articles written by the author, Albert F. Murray in this paper. There is a difference of opinion as to the relative sensitivity and selectivity of the various types of B-D sets, although we are of the opinion that regeneration carried to the utmost will give the best sensitivity and selectivity. Our opinion is, however, generous. While such a sweeping statement seems hardly justified, we can state that this idea is our goal. It adds more zest to our work when one tries to keep in the lead.

**Radio News Items**  
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

### Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 27  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—What is Lachine?—Talk by Mayor Daniel Vian.

11:30—Selected organ program by Norton H. Payne, organist.

CVA, Toronto, Ont. (557 Meters)

9 p. m.—Special orchestra, 10—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, from Sunny-side Beach, Toronto.

WUSC, Portland, Me. (856 Meters)

5:45 to 9 p. m.—News of the day and baseball scores; Big Brother Club; musicale; from New York, musical "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; radio orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (946 Meters)

5 to 10 p. m.—Radio Broadcasts; news of the day and baseball scores; Big Brother Club; musicale; from New York, musical "Harvesters"; "Eskimos"; radio orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (Boston-Springfield, Mass. 324 and 332 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Market report furnished by United States Department of Agriculture, Boston, 8:30—Baseball scores; game of games played in Eastern American and National leagues; 7—Candlelight concert, presented by State Society of Art Teachers; 8—Lessons Place piano duo; "New York's Parks" by Francis D. Gallatin, commissioner of parks; resume of the year; 9—"Theater Review" by Carlton Slack, soprano; Louise Starrett, pianist; Leighton Rounis, reader, and Carlton Slack, soprano; 10—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 9—Ida Mae Lyons, soprano, 9:30—William Flood, baritone, 9:30—Corinne Ott, soprano, and assisting soloists, C. G. Alexander, radio electrician, and J. T. Kiepler, chief radio man, with radio equipment to be taken on the trip.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Market report furnished by United States Department of Agriculture, Boston, 6:30—Baseball scores; game of games played in Eastern American and National leagues; 7—Candlelight concert, presented by State Society of Art Teachers; 8—Lessons Place piano duo; "New York's Parks" by Francis D. Gallatin, commissioner of parks; resume of the year; 9—"Theater Review" by Carlton Slack, soprano; Louise Starrett, pianist; Leighton Rounis, reader, and Carlton Slack, soprano; 10—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 9—Ida Mae Lyons, soprano, 9:30—William Flood, baritone, 9:30—Corinne Ott, soprano, and assisting soloists, C. G. Alexander, radio electrician, and J. T. Kiepler, chief radio man, with radio equipment to be taken on the trip.

WNYC, New York City (500 Meters)

5:10 to 9:30 p. m.—Herman Neuman, pianist; "Coburgers and Hamlet" by Prof. Lewis Freeman Mott, College of the City of New York; 6—"Theatre Review" by Carlton Slack, soprano; 7—Lessons Place piano duo; "New York's Parks" by Francis D. Gallatin, commissioner of parks; resume of the year; 8—"Theater Review" by Carlton Slack, soprano; 9—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 9—Ida Mae Lyons, soprano, 9:30—William Flood, baritone, 9:30—Corinne Ott, soprano, and assisting soloists, C. G. Alexander, radio electrician, and J. T. Kiepler, chief radio man, with radio equipment to be taken on the trip.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (568 Meters)

5 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music; 10—Last-minute news from the city; 11—"Twenty Minutes in Hollywood"; 12—Bond 7:30—Male quartet; 13—Book Reviews, Thomas Masson, associated editor Saturday Evening Post; "Book Review"; the Radio Doughboys.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (388 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Hotel Ten Eyck, Tom Albany, N. Y., 6:30—Book Chat," L. L. Hopkins, assistant librarian; 6:45—Syracuse University program; 7:30—"Good Book," from Irving Oppenheim; baseball scores; 8:30—Salon Orchestra, 9:30—WGY Orchestra, Beatrice Zollinger, soprano, and Lorena Keech, contralto; Clarence Dougherty, director; Eddie McKnight's Dance Orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Haye and his orchestra; 7:30—Symphony orchestra, John Williams; 8:30—Sudden plantation serenade; 8:30—Clifton's Anglers. 9—Barry O'More, the Irish tenor, 9:30—The Musical Club, John Williams; 10—Parade of International Hour, 11—Parodians Orchestra, 11:30 Madrigal.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week hymn sing; "What's a Good Book," from Irving Oppenheim; baseball scores; 8:30—Harvesters and Wives; 9—"Good Book," from Irving Oppenheim; 10—Serendipity, Fredric Rich and his Orangeade orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (454 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Olcott Vail, 7:30—WGY, 8:30—Book Chat," L. L. Hopkins, assistant librarian; 8:45—Syracuse University program; 9:30—"Good Book," from Irving Oppenheim; 10—Serendipity, Fredric Rich and his Orangeade orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (311 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Uncle Vail, 7:30—WGY, 8:30—Book Chat," L. L. Hopkins, assistant librarian; 8:45—Syracuse University program; 9:30—"Good Book," from Irving Oppenheim; 10—Serendipity, Fredric Rich and his Orangeade orchestra.

WHDH, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert played by Edward Rathje N.

## Alaskan Mappers Use Radio



P. & A. Photos

**ANNOUNCEMENT** that the Alaskan naval air mapping expedition, comprising a total of 185 officers and men, four amphibious and SDW planes, and the aircraft tender Gannet, left San Diego, May 15, was made recently by fleet air force authorities at North Island. The planes were flown direct from San Diego to Seattle and from Puget Sound port to Ketchikan, the first mobile base of the expedition. The finest photographic equipment in the United States has been obtained by the Navy Department for the Alaskan aerial survey. More than 40,000 square miles of territory will be surveyed by the naval aviators before frigid weather sends the expedition back to San Diego this fall. The photographic planes are to be equipped with radio sets, and in addition, while on hazardous flights, will carry a number of highly trained pigeons. This picture shows C. G. Alexander, radio electrician, and J. T. Kiepler, chief radio man, with radio equipment to be taken on the trip.

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**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Call to a Tranquil Journey

**I**T SOUNDED above the city's clamor with beguiling insistence. Like a tuneful motif insistently reiterated amidst the blare of Wagnerian trumpets, it penetrated the cacophony of honking motors and clangling trolleys and the clatter of typewriters in an office beyond—the only quiescent note in the morning's blatant orchestration. Of itself rather more harsh than tuneful, but made strangely plaintive and mellow by distance, it seemed to the man at the window to contain the very essence of tranquillity—two long and two short notes, baritone in quality—the whistle of a distant locomotive.

He closed his eyes.

There came to his thought the rhythmic click of singing rails; the puff, puff that marked the passage of fleeing telegraph poles; the hum of swiftly revolving wheels—and again the long-drawn salutation of the whistle. A sense of gliding through space, a whiff of soft coal smoke; a sudden plunge into blackness and the bursting out again into sunlight; then a long period with glimpses of meadows and marshes, woods and mountains and slow-moving waters and, finally, the little way-station back home.

A robin was caroling in the sycamore near by, an oriole warbled from the elm, and the road led away over the hills between lush, green pastures.

The man at the window stirred restlessly. There was to be a conference at ten. But,

♦ ♦ ♦

Beyond the hill the road swooped down into the valley, and just at the bridge stood a weather-worn cheese factory, hidden from the road by a tangle of willows which dangled their graceful tips in the rolicking stream.

There was a musty odor in the air, arising from the vats of curd from whence fat, yellow heads of cheese were pressed. A team of horses stood in the yard—contented horses, uncheked, and munching wisps of long, tender grass that grew about the building. Their master and the cheesemakers were engaged in unhurried preparations for filling with whey the half dozen milk cans that waited in the wagon—a delicacy designed to tickle the epicurean fancies of even the most callous piggin palate.

The cans full, the farmer clambered to the wagon seat and clucked to his team. The horses raised reluctant heads and a moment later the equipage rattled deliberately on its way. From the door the cheesemaker watched until it disappeared around a bend, then, with a prodigious yawn, turned to his calm task.

The willow tips danced and swayed on the white flurried stream like water sprites at play. The small rapids chorused gaily under the bridge and scurried away down the valley to the mystery of a shadowy forest awaiting them farther on.

Around the bend the land slipped away on one side of the highway to

meet the purpling stream and, on the other, rose gradually across wide pastures where cattle were browsing to steep woodlands which crested the slope. A rail fence, zigzagging its careless way along the border of the road, met an obstacle in the shape of a giant elm and, abruptly changing its course, meandered freakishly across the pastures, dipped out of sight over the brow of a hill, reappeared farther along, and so stretched its interminable length to the distant wood.

At the border of the road a fence of field stones took up the task abandoned by the weathered rails; colorful stones with a preponderance of red slate peeping through mats of bitter-sweet and running ivy. A goody fence against which to lean, with the warm sun beating down on one's back, to watch the swallows dipping over the lower meadow, or (if David Grayson would permit the liberty) to pull out a tin flute and pipe a cheery lay to the accompaniment of insectivorous fiddles.

The stone fence ended in a confused heap of color where a dirt road turned from the highway to climb the hill. And there, at the fork of the roads, stood the red-brick farmhouse with its beautifully arched Colonial doorway. A neat picket fence marked the border of the lawn, rambler roses flamed scarlet against a woodbine background, and from the open gate a flag walk, bordered with phlox and honeysuckle, beckoned hospitably.

The man at the window sighed happily and settled more comfortably in his chair. True, there was to be an advertising camp launched at ten. Yet—

♦ ♦ ♦

Red barns across the way, drowsing in the sun. From the barnyard came the contented clucks of a mother hen, mingled with the self-satisfied grunts of a pig family nosing about in a near-by sty and, murmuring a peaceful obligato to it all, the tuneful gurgle of falling water which, piped from the hills, bubbled incessantly from its green-molded channel into the long, deep trough in the cattle yard. There would be fish in that trough—trout and chub and numerous minnows, fetched from the meadow stream at odd times during the hazy days of June—and about its edge traces of green moss. In the moist grass at its outlet would be a frog or two—lithesome fellows, ready to perform their acrobatics at a moment's notice.

Dragon flies, glinting emerald, hovered over the cool water, with wings dimmed of silvered fins; fat yellow bees, laden with sweetness, shot about on their endless mission; while, over in the meadow, tiny, yellow butterflies floated from flower to flower, and a meadow lark soared skyward on a shaft of song.

The man at the window yawned and stretched his long legs farther under the desk.

♦ ♦ ♦

Presently Anna would appear on the kitchen porch with clangling dinner gong; Steve and the men, damped mullein leaves in the crowns of their broad-brimmed straw hats, would come trailling down from the cornfield; Rover, with a great wagging of bushy tail, would romp up to thrust a cool muzzle into one's hand, begging friendship. There would be a great splashing of water about the groaning pump, mixed with the friendly banter of the men as, one by one, they plunged face and arms into the refreshing coolness.

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Over across the valley the noon mail train would be puffing up the grade. "A triste—plaintive," mellowed by distance.

Ah, listen carefully. Far off, faint—two long-sustained notes followed by their two staccato mates.

The man at the window drew up his legs, yawned and rubbed his eyes. His secretary entered the room.

"Good morning, Miss Miles," he grinned sheepishly. "You've come most carefully upon the hour, I see. That conference—hem—has been preparing for it, rather. How cheerful everything sounds."

Miss Miles smiled absently. She too seemed listening for an elusive note barely perceptible above the city noises.

Two long, two short blasts; plaintive—mellow—

"Ten o'clock, sir!" announced the office boy.

H. E. W.

A Leader of Fashion

Never has she known The way a robin will skip and come, With an eye half bold, half timorous, To the table's edge for a breakfast crumb:

Nor has she seen A streak of roseate gently drawn Across the east, that means the dawn, When, up and out, she foots it on:

Nor has she heard The rustle of the sparrow's tread To roost in roof-holes near her head When dusk bids her, too, seek her bed:

Nor has she watched Amid a stormy e'er's turmoil The pink slowly to boil, In readiness for one at all.

Thomas Hardy, in "Human Shows, Far Phantasies."

The Fawns and the Stranger

The fawns across the farmyard in the moonlight Leap with a grace astonishing the eye.

They know the farmer, and they trust the farmer.

But watch the stranger with a feather eye;

And the stranger quivers but a feather,

The fawns leap over the fence and say good-bye.

—Vachel Lindsay, in Poetry.

## A French Artist in Maine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here, in this bleak and northern clime, where snow still clothes the distant peaks, the patient Gaul Toll lovingly among his flowers; his slow But tender fingers turn the clouds, and call From out the rock-ribbed earth the wizardry Of Spring in France; crocus and asphodel Unfold in ecstasy, and dreamily His thoughts bring back rosetime at bagatelle.

The rough-barked pine trees fade before his eyes And he is back once more at Barbizon, In woodland dell beneath the palest skies, Where Corot wooed the Muse; an orison Floats from his lips, and rapt as in a trance He turns to work "pour la belle pays de France."

Charles G. Wilson.

## The Shepherd and His Flock

In all probability it is also the scene of his poem:

"She dwelt among the untrodden ways Beside the Springs of Dove."

The picture is called "The Lonely Valley" because few, save the shepherd, fox, hunter, and solitary climber, wander into it. In that vast amphitheater, whose rim the shepherd had just topped, a multitude might rest unseen. There, and on the fells, which loom behind him, the shepherd has spent the day gathering his flock for the morrow's shearing. The setting sun, like a powerful searchlight, sweeps the flock, thus emphasizing the chief note of the scene.

"Glory beyond glory ever seen By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!"



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## A Castle of Stoops

There are warm days in London when even a window-box fails to charm; and one longs for the open spaces of the country. Besides one wants to see how the other flowers are getting on. It is on these days that we travel to our Castle of Stoops; as the crow flies, fifteen miles away. Indeed that is the way we get to it, for it is a castle in the air. And when we are come to it, Celia is always in a pink sunbonnet gathering roses lovingly, and I, not very far off, am speaking strongly to somebody or other about something I want done.

"We must write to Mr. Barlow," said Celia decisively. "Dear Mr. Barlow, er—Dear Mr. Barlow—we what do we want to say exactly?" "Dear Mr. Barlow—May we have your house?"

Then we lunched outside Stoops. Surely if Earl Barlow had seen us he would have asked us in. But no doubt his dining-room looked the other way; toward the east and north, thus being pleasantly cool at lunch-time.

"Will you promise," said Celia, "that we will have lunch in there one day?"

"I promise," I said readily. That gave us about sixty years to do something.

So for a month we have lived in our Castle of Stoops. I see Celia there in her pink sunbonnet, gathering the flowers lovingly, bringing an armful of them into the hall, disturbing me sometimes in the library with "Aren't they beauties?" And she sees me ordering a man about in our house?"

Then this morning Celia had an idea. "Suppose," she said timidly, "you wrote about Stoops, and Mr. Barlow happened to read it, and knew how much we wanted it, and—"

"Well!"

"Then," said Celia, "if he were a gentleman he would give it to us." Very well. Now we shall see if Mr. Barlow is a gentleman.—A. A. Milne, in "The Sunny Side."

## The Shift by Night

Yesterday was a day of brisk air. The wind was at work brushing inky clouds out of the sky. They came sailing up, those great rounded masses of dark vapour, like huge galleons driving to the west, spilling their freight as they came. The air would be suddenly full of tall twisted rain streaks, and then would come a bright burst of the sun.

But a secret change came in the night; some silent power brushed the air with warmth and balm. And today, when I walked out of the town, with an old and familiar friend, the spring had come. A maple had broken into bloom and leaf. A chestnut was unfolding his gummy buds; the cottage gardens were full of squills and hepaticas; and the mesembryanthemums were all thick with damask buds. In green and sheltered underwoods there were bursts of daffodils; hedgehogs were pricked with green points; and a delicate green tapistry was beginning to weave itself over the roadside ditches.

The air seemed full of a deep content. Birds fluted softly, and the high elms which stirred the wandering breezes were all thick with their red buds.

"Isn't it all lovely?" I wonder who belongs to it, and if—

"If he'd like to give it to us."

"Perhaps he would if he saw us and admired us very much," said Celia hopefully.

"I don't think Mr. Barlow is that sort of man." I said. "An excellent fellow, but not one to take these sudden fancies."

"Mr. Barlow? How do you know his name?"

"I have these surprising intuitions," I said modestly. "The way the chimneys stand up—"

"I know," cried Celia. "The dog's collar."

"Right. And the name of the house is Stoops. Stoops. Stoops. If you keep on saying it, a certain old-world charm seems to gather round it."

—A. C. Benson, in "The Tread of Gold."

## The Shepherd and His Flock

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"Glory beyond glory ever seen By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!"

## Heaven Omnipresent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They are now and here; and a change in human consciousness, from sin to holiness, would reveal this wonder of being."

These scientific statements regarding true existence, heaven, and the way thereto, and many other of Mrs. Eddy's lucid writings on the possibility of experiencing immediate harmony, are lifting the gloomy shadows of mere dogma from the thought of humanity. They are bringing happiness and joy to thousands who, as little children, open their thought to the new-old doctrine of heaven "at hand."

The teachings of Christian Science, that God is good only, perfect good, infinite Mind, that man is the spiritual image and likeness of God, infinite good; that as God's likeness, man reflects spiritual power, intelligence, wisdom, joy, peace,—all combine to bring out individuality, consciousness of heaven within and without.

The spiritual sense of God's eternal nearness, love, and protection is heaven, the kingdom of God within.

Those who experience, even in slight degree, this joy of unity with God, know that their salvation is being worked out in the way the Master taught; and they join in David's glad strain, "Let such as love thy salvation say continually, The Lord be magnified."

Some may still ask: How are we to experience heaven in earth when so surrounded with discord, with so many of life's asperities? Let us go back to the prefatory word in the original Messianic sermons in Palestine, "Repent"—which means, in simple terms, change your thinking! It tells us to turn away from materiality to God. It means what Mrs. Eddy says in the preceding quotation, "a change in human consciousness, from sin to holiness." Be it ever so slight a change, if sincere, it will bring a sense of harmony, a taste of heaven. Pressing on, persisting in such a practical repentence, the earnest student of this Science will prove more and more of the concluding statement in the paragraph in "Unity of Good" from which the preceding quotation was taken: "Because God is ever present, no boundary of time can separate us from Him and the heaven of His presence; and because God is Life, all Life is eternal."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## A Simple Thing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How do you make words sing?"

It is a simple thing.

You would not coax a star To move and glide afar.

Who would persuade a stream To run, or light to beam?

Who tells a boy to play? It is his native way.

You never tease the birds To trill their lovely words.

The thoughts that sing and shine Are neither yours nor mine;

For words cannot be driven; Accept them as Love given.

O living words that start Sweet joy within the heart!

Fair songs such words can bring— Just listen to them sing!

Martha Hardy Trimble.

Coming to Constantine-nople

You will probably get your first sight of Constantinople as you come on deck in the early morning. Away to your right, the sun will have risen over the hills of Asia, lighting up the white villages along the Thracian coast on your left. Far away ahead, along the northern horizon, beyond a mother-of-pearl sea, will be a silver-grey outline of domes and minarets. As it grows higher and longer you will see the whole

# Art News and Comment—Musical Events

## The Ann Arbor May Festival

Ann Arbor, May 23

**Special Correspondence**  
THE thirty-third annual May Festival, given under the auspices of the University of Michigan, was held here, May 19 to 22, and as usual Hill Auditorium was crowded for each of the six concerts. Both Earl Vincent Moore, director, and Charles Sibley, manager, deserve great credit for the interesting variety of the programs and their sound musical worth, and for the excellent arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the patrons.

Howard Hanson's "Lament for Beowulf" had its first performance Friday evening. It is a choral work of considerable proportions and is the latest writing of the composer, although it has been under way for several years. It begins with a beautiful but bleak orchestral introduction of some length, and the working up to the entrance of the voices is so natural as to be almost unobserved. Then follows some writing that brings out splendid tonal effects with remarkable economy of effort. Whether this was a conscious achievement or not matters little in its value, but it seems no less than a stroke of genius to devise such effects with so little demand on the singers. Also by means of an almost elemental harmonization—chords of open fourths and the like—along with primitive and barbaric rhythms, Mr. Hanson has realized the austerity, stoicism and heroic atmosphere of the poem. Of counter themes, opulence of color or richness of design there is little, but there is a stark intensity and poignant grief that reach a climax of expression such as has not been heard by the present reviewer in any of her recent choral work.

The composer conducted acly if perhaps over-strenuously; the response of the chorus of the University Choral Union justified the

### Symphony Concert

According to tradition, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under Frederick Stock, was the mainstay of the festival, and the opening concert, a symphony program with Mme. Homer as the soloist. While the singer's voice has not its former ring, there remains a quality that permitted her to sing Verdi's "O don fatale" magnificently. In other numbers, including the "Song of the Shirt," by her husband, Sidney Homer, skillfully orchestrated by Mr. Stock, she was always the sincere artist. The Chauson B flat Symphony and "Escapes," by Ibert were the high lights of the orchestral portion of the evening.

Thursday night "Elijah" was given with the University Choral Union and the following soloists: Theodore Harrison as Elijah, Marie Sundelin, Jeanne Laval, and Charles Stratton. Mr. Harrison, head of the vocal department of the University School of Music, carried off the honors. He has a voice of beautiful and smooth quality that particularly suited to the part. The others were entirely adequate and well chosen.

The Friday matinée, as always, was given over in part to youth, so the afternoon was made gay with Fletcher's whimsical cantata for children's voices with orchestra, "The Walrus and the Carpenter." Several hundred public-school students sang it very well under Joseph Maddy. "Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of Animals" played by the Misses Houser and Davies and small orchestra, was one of those joyous things heard all too seldom. Both young pianists did their parts with distinction. Albert Spalding was the soloist, and played the Mozart D major Violin Concerto and some smaller numbers with that excellence for which he is famous.

Aside from the Hanson work on Friday night, Glynn and McConnell's "Whale Song" and as usual he was vociferously applauded. The effect of his artistic and beautiful singing of several of the operatic standbys was greatly marred by the choice of encore "ballads" so sentimental as to have no place in a self-respecting program.

### Mischa Levitzki

Saturday there was again an orchestral program with Mischa Levitzki at the piano in the Saint-

peted at the first festivals have done so each year since. Some have seen sons and daughters win trophies which they themselves donated and competed for, in the early days of the festival.

The 1927 festival will be held in Calvary.

## A Musical Festival in Valhalla, New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 22—Showing what can be done with a circus tent for an auditorium and a fleet of modern motorbuses as means of transportation, the public-school supervisors of music in Westchester County, New York, assembled their sixth, seventh, and eighth-grade pupils and the members of their high school glee clubs at Valhalla on the afternoon of May 21 for a sing. The meeting was one of the

with its variety of treatments, ren-

On the other hand, the orchestra offered the extreme contrast in its exquisite playing of the Schönberg "Verklärte Nacht," which seemed to express the essence of beauty and color. It is difficult to conceive the Brahms Fourth Symphony more richly unfolded than on this occasion. Mr. Stock realizes that it is music which impels the men and not the conductor; thus he never drives, but leads the way and they follow, each giving of his best. The smile of appreciation given one of the players, as some particularly beautiful bit comes from his instrument is not the least of an evening's enjoyment.

"Lohengrin" in concert form was selected for the closing performance, the cast consisting of Florence Austral as Elsa, Augusta Lenska as Ortrud, Richard Crooks as Lohengrin, Riccardo Bonelli as Telramund, James Wolfe as Henry, and Barrie Hill as the Herald. Two more beautiful voices than those of Richard Crooks and Florence Austral would be found with difficulty, and the other soloists were unusually good. To Mme. Lenska should go greatest credit. She handled her difficult part with fine command of tone, and she was the only one to know her rôle, and thus portray it with authority. The others, with the exception of James Wolfe and Barrie Hill, were so noticeably bound to their notes that it was apparent they had not done enough preparation to permit freedom of expression. In view of the eminence of the artists this was surprising, nevertheless, because of the beauty of tone and the opening fine success of the chorus and orchestra, the performance was of a high order. In both of the large choral works which Mr. Moore conducted, he displayed a distinct gain in technical and maturity of style.

B. K. W.

## Alberta's Nineteenth Musical Festival

*EDMONTON, Alta., May 17 (Special Correspondence)*

The nineteenth annual Alberta musical festival has just been held here, with three adjudicators, for four days. More than 1300 competitors entered the 55 contests, and the cups, shields, gold and silver medals and scholarships awarded the winners totaled nearly 75. Competition was keen and the quality of the work high.

Hugh Robertson, founder and conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, was chief adjudicator. His colleagues were J. Campbell MacInnes of Toronto, vocalist, and Frank S. Welsman of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, formerly conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Robertson, by the way, is bringing his choir to America next October to visit, among other centers, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Buffalo.

Contestants came from all parts of the province. A Calgary choir of 65 voices traveled nearly 400 miles to Medicine Hat competitors had to travel nearly 800 miles.

The adjudicators of the 1926 festival gave especial praise to the solo singing, the choral work, and particularly the work of the children's choruses. Frank Welsman, who adjudicated the piano section, also found the piano work to be on a high plane.

An interesting feature of the Alberta Musical Festival is the number of the founders of the movement who are still active in the ranks today. Several members who com-

sessions of the second annual Westchester Music Festival, and was held under the auspices of the recreation commission of the county. The chorus was assisted by a high-school students' orchestra, Victor L. F. Rehmann conducted.

Question: Why is it so easy for a singing assemblage of 2500 young folks to make the words of a song understood, and so difficult for a solo artist of the highest training to do it?

The billowing of the great canvas top in the breeze, the brown oil daubed on the cloth like a painter's graining, the shadows of flags on the roof, the letters of the alphabet that set the placard the seating sections, the small boys in the audience hearing their big brothers and sisters perform, the chauffeurs and men of the constabulary standing at the outer tent ropes, the wonderfully soft sound of the minor chord concluding "Go Down, Moses," the laughter of the children at a momentary pre-dicament of the photographer, the chord of the second measure of the "Athale" march sounding down the decades—surely a school sing in a tent, on a bright, cool afternoon in May, is a memorable affair.

The Westchester festival is carried on for three days in the name of recreation, and brings before its public works in the part-song and oratorio forms, its chief achievement this year being a presentation of Haydn's "Creation." Singing by national choruses and competitions by sma' chorals organizations enter into the scheme. Orchestral and solo numbers, in due festival order, also have a place. A pity the tent has to be taken down and the great Valencia green must be a place of mere whispering grass for the rest of the summer!

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Through Youth's Eyes

*Richard Kane Looks at Life*: A Philosophy for Youth. By Irwin Edman. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

A VERY wise and tender and philosophical mentality looks at life through the boyish eyes of Richard Kane, and the story of that outlook and the mental effects produced by it are such as to make one wish that every college boy who has passed the stage of exuberance, and every young man who has time to think of something beyond the details of earning a living, might read it. It has not been our own fortune to contemplate collegiate youth from the vantage of a philosophical chair, and we must confess that some of the disillusionments of this youth at eighteen seem to us a trifling preoccupation. Still some precocity might well be expected of a student privileged to attend an institution in which was a teacher "fond of reading Pericles' Funeral Oration to the Athenians and contrasting it with Abbott's speech to the Rotarians."

### Off to Europe

And yet the effect of his training was to leave the hapless youth in his senior year in this sorry academic plight: "He could never for the life of him state accurately Anselm's argument for the existence of God, and, beyond a certain point, he found Santayana a sea-gull philosopher whose swoopings were pretty to watch, but without any assignable meaning."

In this deplorable mental state he was bored at his home, enlivened at summer resorts, wearied by trying to explain to his father just what philosophy was—who can blame him?—and, in brief, found himself "an alien in his dull and kindly home." Obviously but one course was open. Richard Kane went to Europe, presumably being better able to explain this necessity to his father.

### A Shrewd Distinction

Perhaps that was not the best course for a youth somewhat given to introspection, and a scorn for the Babbitt-like need for earning his daily bread. It seems quite characteristic to read that "a job, a career, a personal hope—these seemed very trivial indeed as one looked over France, for example, from the Plaza Michelangelo."

Europe with its sedate and established beauties does thus affect even older thoughts. Yet, the author of Richard Kane draws a very shrewd distinction between that Europe in which the visitor lives mainly in the past, as in Rome, Padua, Nuremberg, Bruges or Pestam, and the contemporary Europe of Paris, with the Cafè Rotunde, or London's West End parties. Contemporary Europe made Richard Kane homesick for America and active life.

### The Professor Interprets

The author of this book, Mr. Irwin Edman, is, we are informed, a professor of philosophy at Columbia University. Clearly he is free from that academic insularity which results in a loss of interest in youth after the collegiate days are ended. Clearly, too, he has a profound knowledge of the workings of the human mind, or

else is one of those rare preceptors to whom in later days their scholars return for counsel and for self-revelation. For it was Richard Kane, the student, the young man feeling about for a career, the young teacher, the father, who looks at life, it is the quiet, reflective scholar who interests what he sees. Morals and manners as manifested in Greenwich Village; the shortcomings of the newspapers; marriage, parenthood and death; art, politics and the final search for an escape from time to eternity, from that restless moment of the modern world to a stable and shining Island of peace—all these incidents in the life of a man are viewed with tolerant and amused interest and sympathy.

The gentle preceptor is ever at

## Portraits of the Past

*A Cabinet of Characters*: chosen and edited by Gwendolen Murphy. London: Humphrey Milford. 12s. 6d. net. £1.50. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. \$4.25.

READERS and writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were curiously fond of a literary form which is now almost completely forgotten except by professed students of literature. This was the "Character," a little wood picture, shrewdly and incisively drawn, of a man or a representative type of man as seen in the contemporary life of the writer.

In this volume very good and well arranged selection of these "Characters" have been put together, the survey ranging historically from the early days of the Elizabethans down to Thackeray and Galsworthy (though Dickens for some reason is omitted). The mention of a few of the titles for these little studies will give as good a notion as is briefly possible of what the "Character," meant in the days when it was a recognized and popular literary form: "A Proude Man," "The Bokefolie," "A Prisoner," "A Mercelleur," "A Juyor," "The Goode Merchant," "A Huffing Courter," "A Reverend Judge," "A Quackasaver" and so on.

If the proper study of mankind is man this well done compilation is a useful little "textbook" on historical variations of that study.

Among the numerous authors, some well known and some obscure, from whom these characters are selected, Sir Thomas Overbury and John Earle stand out with the greatest distinction. Earle is particularly good and draws his characters with a ripe quality of understanding than many of the rather blunt or ingenuous draftsmen display. How prettily begins his character of "A Childe" who "is a man in a small

Letter, yet the best Copie of Adam before he tasted of Eve, or the Apple;" and he is happy whose small practice in the World can only write the "Character" of Hell nature's fresh pictures only drawn in Oyle, with time and much handling dimensions and defaces." The picture of "A Cooke" whose "Kitchin is his Hell, and he the Devil in it, where his meat and he frye together" illustrates another side of Earle's humor; one is tempted to quote the conclusion of this portrait:

His best facultie is at the Dresser, where he needs not have good skill in Tacinge, raking his dishes in order. Martial: and placing with great discretion in the fore-front meates more strong and hardy and the more cold and cowardly in the rear, as quaker, Tart, and quiver. Custard, and such milke sop Dishes which scape many times the fury of the encounter.

Were all the "Character" makers so good as Earle, the genre might have enjoyed an even longer popularity than it did. As it is, one can only be thankful that the novel entered and so gave the character drawer a larger and more vital canvas on which to display his skill. Good as this collection is, its restricted material produces at length a slight feeling of monotony, and among continuously isolated human portraits one comes with particular pleasure on the portraits of the months of the year done by Nicholas Breton, written just over 300 years ago. These particular "Characters" are delightfully fresh and vivid nature studies from a vanished world. All have a flowing and ingenious

"Lori!" said one of them, "sech contrapitions lie-foolin'! When that old gashee Sol drapp'd in a winter evenin', us common-sensees run up from the fire-log and went in the next house (that is, the next room), and just nacherly left him to the chilluns."

"All the same," retorted her husband, "list nacherly we'd come to teetern' back ag'in for to listen at him—behind the loom."

Some of the tales, Mr. Mackaye says, appear to have come down from dim memories of the Old World, and some to be the product of a fertile and gorgeous imagination. All have a flowing and ingenious

## The Battle in Oil

*Oil Imperialism*, by Louis Fischer. New York: International Publishers. \$2.

*T*HIS observant American, who counts the "petrol" distributors scattered about his city streets and country lanes, will be under no delusion as to the immense quantities of oil that lies beneath these bright red contraptions. He will assume, from the activities of President Coolidge's Federal Oil Conservation Board, from the negotiations with Mexico and sundry other indications, that oil consumption looms large in the higher politics at Washington. But he may be uncertain as to the influence of petroleum upon the wider field of international policies. He will be interested then to learn from Mr. Fischer that that influence is nothing less than paramount.

Mr. Fischer is prepared to prove that for the last five years the world has been transformed into a battlefield whereon the petroleum potentates of the British "Royal Dutch Shell" and the American "Standard Oil" ranged their forces in mighty conflict for possession of the coveted Russian oil fields of the Caspian. He will show with ample circumstantial evidence how this oil battle checkmated Lloyd George's efforts toward an agreement with the Bolshevik Government at Genoa, had previously been whipped up by the villain—from necessity? The only angelic innocence is displayed by the Bolshevik authorities, who, having watched the mighty rivals keep each other out of the Caspian, went in and worked the wells with moderation but increasing success.

But the operations of oil magnates are often subterranean. They are not easily brought to book. And much of

Mr. Fischer's case is built on a clever interrelation of probabilities. There are many phrases of this type:

"There is a frank hint here that the Franco-Belgian opposition (at Genoa) had previously been whipped up by

the Standard Oil." Moreover, like the majority of politico-economic writers, the author is unwilling to consider any non-economic (in this case non-eous) factors that might have slipped in to affect the situation.

Much of his information comes from oil men and oil publications, and there is always the possibility that oil men are not so completely in control of the universe as, from Mr. Fischer's showing, they imagine themselves to be.

Nevertheless here is a highly interesting and skillfully worked out story of international politics in terms of oil, and whether or not we go the whole way with Mr. Fischer we have the not to be lightly valued privilege of reading all about these cloud-compellers and their machinations from one who is clearly no winged messenger from their propaganda bureau.

Mr. Fischer has gone to immense trouble in the assembling of his evidence, tapping important sources of inside information in Moscow, Berlin, London and New York. He has found, in quite unexpected places,

decorous to a degree, accepting as it came without question or deep thought. Mrs. Delany had a calm and happy existence. "A true genius in the art of living, she achieved perfect deportment in morale and manners with perfect ease," says Mr. Brimley Johnson in his introduction, and Hannah More wrote: "Such an excellent mind, so cultivated, such a tranquil, grateful spirit, such a composed piety! She retains all that tenderness of heart which people are supposed to lose, and generally do lose, in a very advanced age."

*FULL AND INTERESTING*

Her life was full and interesting, how full one may imagine when we learn that she painted, embroidered exquisitely on black silk and white taffeta, played the harpsichord, did shell work, and her Flora, or paper mosaics, which she began only at the age of 74, may now be seen in the print room at the British Museum—all this in addition to her voluminous correspondence and the very active part she played in society.

*A TRIBUTE TO SWIFT'S DAUGHTER*

She met through him Dr. Delany, dean of Down, whom she married in 1742. Her family opposed the marriage, as he was of no social importance, but he adored her. "She was nobly descended and most advantageously educated. Both her parents pious, intelligent and polite to a very distinguished degree; early initiated in every art, with elegance and erudition that could form her into a fine lady, a good woman, and a good Christian. She read and wrote two languages correctly and judiciously:

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## Planning to Send Your Boy or Girl to Camp?

## A Mountain Munchausen

*Tales of the Kentucky Mountains*, by Percy Mackaye. Decorations by E. Mackay. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

OCASIONALLY into the world individuals have come whose natures light-heartedly refused to accept any intimation of a dullness in life, and their bantering and good-humored railing have enchanted and enkindled men wherever they went. Indeed, in the last chapter the teacher dismisses the pupil—now grown mature, but still seeking for light—with this reflection:

"I sat in my office chair, speculating a little about Richard. Faith in the resilient energies of men and things, a divinity found in high aspiration or beautiful moments in poetry or art—here indeed was a new dispensation. Would Richard succeed in making a religion without a God, and a poetry out of ideals he had found in his own soul?"

badinage, a running commentary on human nature. There is no pause in the ready inventiveness even to the extra fillip which often saves the last sentence. There is a vigor and pungency in the style which reminds the reader of the Elizabethans.

Often the stories begin with nothing more phenomenal than the straying of the sow, Chinakapin, or a chestnut bur in a child's hand, and although they may traverse the limits of whopperdom in the telling, they remain close to the soil in richness and raciness of dialect. The re-

told figure with eyes twinkling under the coonskin cap walks vividly through the pages. It was Mr. Mackaye's purpose and desire to preserve in the pure wealth of folklore and imaginative chronicles which might soon become misty and forgotten under the approaching on-

  
**THE PEACH-ROCKED DEER**

slaught of automobiles and radios.

His success in opening to us the legend-haunted trails, the simple realities and fantasies of the remotest parts of the Kentucky mountains arouses our interest and establishes his claim as an author of sympathy and understanding. With what eager absorption he must have listened to the picturesque language of the hills, and with what delight he must have looked upon the sweeping scenes of mountain and valley, for both to be set before the reader with such fluency and vividness.

Other authors have found their forte in conserving American legend, indigenous to the country, and have given us famous stories. We are reminded, for instance, of the tale of Rip Van Winkle. The present stories make us feel it was a pity he slept so much, for evidently he saw very little considering what there is to be seen in the mountains.

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MANY STOCKS  
ENJOY LIVELY  
PRICE SPURT  
Early Desultory Movement  
Is Followed by Some  
Sharp Advances

**NEW YORK.** May 26 (AP)—The main trend of stock prices continued upward at the opening of today's market, but changes were held within narrow limits.

Rail stocks extended their gains in response to increased April earnings, with a good demand noted for Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio, American Smelting, U. S. Steel and other representative industrials worked higher.

Falling to retain the buying interest recently aroused in the rail and oil stocks, the market soon lapsed into a period of desultory trading.

The petrolium shares, benefited by the seasonal improvement in the industry, still held the center of the stage, but early gains were limited to a point or so in such issues as General Asphalt, Pan-American "B" and Colorado Fuel.

Demand for Steels

Radio and Central Leather preferred were the favorites among the specialties. Selling pressure was renewed against some of the merchandising, motor and rubber issues with losses in Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Jordan and U. S. Rubber limited to a point or less.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, sterling remaining unchanged at \$4.86-1.16, and French francs recovering to 34 cents, while the Belgian and Italian currencies eased off.

Vigorous bidding for the steel shares followed, exports of higher prices for finished products and continuous expansion in bookings later enhanced trading and turned the course of prices more firmly upward.

Gains of 1 to 2½ points were recorded before noon by U. S. Steel, Stock, Sheffield, Republic, Gulf States, and Midland Steel Products preferred.

Common dividends "B" spurred up nearly 6 points to a new high, and Allied Chemical, General Electric, Cast Iron Pipe, Central Leather preferred and Burroughs Adding Machine sold 2 to 4½ points higher.

Aetna and Norfolk & Western were among the strongest features of the rail group.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

Bond Trading Steady

Bond prices continued to push forward at a slow pace, but trading was devoid of any outstanding feature. Signs of returning confidence in the stock market seemed to cushion the recent movement of cushion funds into the bond section, while investment buying was tinged with caution because of the prevailing high price levels.

The character of trading was little changed from that of yesterday. Yesterday's traction and convertible oil issues developed the greatest strength, with the general run of corporations issues merely holding their own.

Activity in New York negotiations attracted attention in the rail group. The road's convertible & repeated their high price of 102, and other issues made fractional gains. Favorable earnings reports and plans for the expansion of local truck facilities lifted several of the Imperial and B. M. T. lines to new tops for the year. Oils were further strengthened by another decline in crude output.

Also in German 7's to their highest point above 104 contrasted with the downward trend of French and Italian bonds in the foreign division. Literary bonds also drifted lower.

DIVIDENDS

Jones & Laughlin declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Worthington Pump & Machinery declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on preferred "A" and \$1.50 on preferred "B," both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Safety Razor declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 12 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

National Enameling & Stamping declared the regular quarterly preferred dividends of 10 cents payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Julius Kaves & Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 12 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Cables Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation has authorized payment of 35 cents a share as dividend for the last half of 1928 on the 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, and payment of 25 cents a both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Union Carbide & Carbon declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Piano Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Belding Highway Company declared the regular quarterly 7½ cents common dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Hoover Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Publix Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the 6 per cent preferred, all paid on the 8 per cent preferred, all payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Atkins Public Utilities, Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share of the Class A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Mania Electric declared three quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on common payable July 1, Oct. 1 and Dec. 31 to stock of record June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15.

Pettibone Mulliken Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents per cent on the first and second preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Universal Chain Theaters Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, all paid on the 6 per cent preferred, all payable June 15 to stock of record June 15.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London, May 26—Consolidated money too large 56½; De Beers 15½; Money was 4½ per cent, and discount rates: Short bills 4½ per cent; three months bills 4½ per cent.

ERIE RAILROAD INCOME OFF

Not operating income of the Erie railroad for April declined 10.2 per cent, to \$1,611,285, in April last, compared with \$1,675,623 a year ago.

Financial statement for April shows a

loss of \$1,200,000, or \$4.40 per share.

Actual sales

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales Last

High Low May 25

100 Abitibi 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

200 Adv. Ro. pf. 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2

300 Adv. Ro. pf. 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2

1200 Air. 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2

200 Ajax Rub. 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2

1800 Alaska Jui. 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2

100 Am. Ind. Ch. 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2

420 Amerada 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2

500 Am. Ind. Ch. 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

300 Am. Bk Note 41/2 41/2 41/2 41/2

400 Am. Beet. 22 22 22 22

200 Am. Brew. 18 18 18 18

100 Am. Brew. 18 18 18 18

200 Am. Brew. 18 18 18 1







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Figures on national wealth, its growth and its distribution, are always interesting, even to those to whom has been granted but a slender share of it all. For even the humblest, however pinched his financial circumstances, does reay some advantage from a condition of general prosperity.

The result would, undoubtedly, be interesting. But in return for the sums invested, for the time and energy expended, there would be offered what might be regarded by those more or less skeptically inclined as someone's formidable theory in exchange for what might be another's purely speculative guess. There would be contrasted, at most, one human concept against another human concept, of a purely human and therefore an entirely unsolvable problem, whether anthropological, social, political, or economic.

Among the many "records" being equaled and broken along various lines in recent times, one of the most encouraging is in connection with the figures showing the issuance of Bibles in the English language. The latest source of such figures available is the report presented at the one hundred and twenty-second annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held recently in London. These figures show that in 1925 more English Bibles were sold than in any previous twelve months. Moreover, the society's entire output for the year reached the remarkable total of nearly 10,500,000. China, Japan, the Malay Peninsula, Algeria and Tunis are in the list from which an increase is reported. With regard to Russia, it is stated that the society reports regrettably that "all our efforts to gain an entrance have failed." In the face of the general facts presented, however, it should not be difficult to combat the argument that there is a decline of Bible reading among the peoples of the world, either English-speaking or otherwise.

We offer the comparison for information, not in exultation. So vast an accumulation of material wealth brings its responsibilities and its perils as well as its advantages. Nations, like men, can gain the whole world and lose their own souls. Among individuals in the United States there is a growing sense of the responsibilities entailed by great fortunes. The whole land is dotted with the material evidences of the recognition by the very rich of their obligations to the society which has enriched them. Some of the most important work being done for social advancement has only been made possible by the great philanthropic "foundations" established by men of great wealth.

It is not too much to expect that the Nation, as a whole, will be equally responsive to the obligations entailed upon it by its possession of incomparable prosperity. Once in a while a great financier or captain of industry retires with a growl into his lair, indifferent to public sentiment, acknowledging no public responsibilities, seeking only aloofness and power to do as he will in rolling up more and more of the world's goods. A few notorious cases of the sort will occur to everyone versed in the financial history of the United States. Yet nearly every one of these, on leaving the world he thus niggardly treated during life, has sought to make amends by devising a great part of his fortune to public purposes. The sense of social obligation is ingrained in humanity. Forcibly repressed for a time by individuals, it almost invariably reasserts itself.

Precisely so the nation which seems to think that its future can best be served by holding itself to itself, by declining other part in international activities than that which will be immediately profitable, will discover itself in error. Neither nations nor men, however rich, can live to themselves alone. There are those—but they are in a narrow minority—who would have the United States play thus the part of the miserly curmudgeon, testing all things by the golden yardstick, and evading the responsibilities of international endeavor, lest they interfere with national accumulation. But the very growth of the Nation's fortune bursts the bounds by which these "little Americans" would circumscribe it. Wealth has brought both opportunities for service and new responsibilities. The United States will not neglect the one nor evade the other.

No doubt it will be generally agreed that the purpose announced by spokesmen for the American Historical Association to seek means which will establish a number of small annual grants for the study of racial influences in the United States is a worthy and commendable one. John S. Bassett, professor of history in Smith College, who is secretary of the association and a member of the endowment committee, believes, he says, that the continuous mingling of different races in America presents a problem that can no longer be ignored by historical research societies and scholars. The broad intimation is given that until some of the captains of industry who have profited most from the opportunities afforded have contributed generously to the students and writers who are fitted to carry on the analytical work necessary, these historians will continue to be discouraged by the "relatively small interest shown by philanthropists in their group."

The invitation is none too modestly couched or concealed. Possibly it is well that the challenge be directed quite pointedly at those who have found it easy to give liberally to what the writers of history seem to regard as far less worthy causes. But, unfortunately, the impression is left, after a somewhat careful reading of what Professor Bassett is reported to have said in this connection, that the first all-important thing to be attempted in the campaign which has been outlined is to prove that philanthropists are just as willing to contribute funds for advancing historical research along the lines indicated as to give money for the support of workers in other fields of study and teaching. This, unfortunately, tends to dull interest in the major proposition. And having paused to consider the subject one may be permitted, perhaps, to ask what is to be gained provided the detailed project is carried to its conclusion.

Historians, if those who confine themselves solely to the task of writing the record are so called, have not always shown themselves

qualified to interpret the full significance of the events set down. This is but another way of saying that not all historians are philosophers. What shall be said now, for instance, of the attempt of these students or historians to analyze racial influences in American history? The study of past influences will be valuable only as it may possibly tend somewhat to shape future policies, which would be about as effective as locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

The result would, undoubtedly, be interesting. But in return for the sums invested, for the time and energy expended, there would be offered what might be regarded by those more or less skeptically inclined as someone's formidable theory in exchange for what might be another's purely speculative guess. There would be contrasted, at most, one human concept against another human concept, of a purely human and therefore an entirely unsolvable problem, whether anthropological, social, political, or economic.

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Timed, evidently, so as to make the presence in the United States of Gustaf Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, coincide with the dedication on Saturday of the John Ericsson monument in Washington, the arrival shortly of the Swedish heir apparent in America becomes noteworthy, quite apart from what he stands for as a continued link in the excellent relations that have always existed between Sweden and the United States.

The fact is not to be overlooked, of course, that the American Government is taking full notice of the distinguished visitor by virtue of his position as the successor to the Swedish crown, and because the John Ericsson monument once again tells the story of how the ingenuity of Gustaf Adolphus' famous countryman, at a trying time in the history of the republic, helped to maintain the integrity of the Union. And in consequence, the Administration at Washington will exert itself to the utmost to make the stay of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess Louise as enjoyable and instructive as it lies in its power to make it.

Réless warfare has, undoubtedly, destroyed the morale of the Riffian tribes. It is admitted that the Djealas, one of the most powerful of the separate units, and until now among Abd-el-Krim's stanchest supporters, have refused to respond to his latest urgent call. But this, after all, may not indicate the determination to surrender to a superior force. It is said that, perhaps regarding the cause of their former leader as lost, these tribesmen have decided to conserve their remaining warriors for the eventual defense of their own particular territory. If this is their intention it may be that the signing of a truce by Abd-el-Krim will not assure final peace in the Riff country.

The events of the next day or two promise to disclose France's attitude toward the reported peace proposals. Present indications are that the opportunity will be grasped to come to terms with a troublesome adversary. Even a temporary peace would put one difficulty behind a perplexed and harassed Government. A settlement of the trouble in Morocco, with a somewhat less discouraging outlook in Syria, would combine to affect political conditions in France favorably. Perhaps the moment is favorable to the Riffians. France may find it possible to be somewhat more generous in her own emergency than she would otherwise be inclined to be.

It is said of Gustaf Adolphus that as a boy his greatest interest was aroused by botany and other natural sciences. At the age of nine, when given his choice for a birthday present, he selected a book on geology, called "The Earth," by Prof. A. G. Nathorst, the noted Swedish explorer and scholar. Gradually his various interests centered on archaeology, and it is here that he has contributed some of the most valuable information as regards discoveries of the present century.

Not only have the explorations that he has conducted in his native country yielded rich finds as bearing on the Viking past, but it was due to a tour of Greece which he made, in 1920, that he conceived the plan for a Swedish archaeological expedition, a project in which he took a personal part two years later. His interest in the Swedish Oriental Society and the Swedish China Committee, at the deliberations of which he has frequently presided, should be accentuated as a result of the present tour, since he intends to take steamer for the Orient when his stay in the United States terminates. Planning to spend some time in China, no doubt this will result in adding materially to his collections of Chinese art and the literature on the subject, said to be the most extensive and valuable as regards private ownership of such treasures.

The family tree of the Swedish Crown Prince is so well known that only passing reference need be made to the fact that the great-grandson of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, a Marshal of France, and one of Napoleon's generals, on his mother's side can trace his ancestry to the historic Vasa dynasty, the Swedish noble family which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave Sweden its great rulers of those martial periods.

Whatever these ancestors of the present Crown Prince may have added to Sweden's prestige as a nation, yet it is to his great-grandfather and his grandfather, respectively, Oscar I and Oscar II, that the country owes much of that high culture and economic progress that distinguishes it today. And the present monarch, Gustaf V, by following in the steps of his predecessors, is setting his son a most worthy example in the direction of scholarship and personal achievement.

The American welcome to Crown Prince Gustaf Adolphus will, therefore, ring true to form, and there is no question that the distinguished guest of the Nation—for such he is in fact—will take away with him an indelible impression of a people whose fortunes his own

countrymen, settled in the New World, have aided in making secure. From the time John Morton, as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, put his name to that historic document, down to the present hour, Swedish-Americans have ever been found loyal, and ready to carry their share of the Nation's burdens whenever such a need arose. John Ericsson with his Monitor is but a case in point.

There is a story recorded in a London daily, as from a county chronicle of 100 years ago, which contains a moral and withal elicits a smile. A consequential chap, it reads, going through a turnpike, which did not fly open immediately on making his appearance, reproached the collector as a lazy fellow, cast a shilling on the ground, and tauntingly bade him pick it up, and fetch change. The collector picked up the shilling instantaneously, and counted ninepence, which he placed where the shilling had laid, and with a significant leer said, pointing to the spot, "There's your change, sir." The Corinthian, the story goes on, in vain abused and commanded; the toll-keeper stood, as Shakespeare says, "Master o' the Tiger," and "Mr. Consequence was under the necessity of condescending to bend his noble to mother earth, and, taking up the change, drove off in bang-up style with cheers from many persons who witnessed the affair." Truly, pride goeth before a fall.

Even in the hour of what appears to be the extremity of the disengaged Riffian forces and their picturesque leader, Abd-el-Krim, conflicting reports originating within or near the war zone leave some doubt as to the true condition of affairs. But from Paris come advices indicating that Abd-el-Krim has again authorized definite negotiations for peace, this time without asking in advance for a statement as to terms. If the reports are authentic, as they purport to be, he has agreed to throw himself and his people on the mercy and generosity of the French Government.

But from Fez, while there is substantiation of the rumor that one by one the tribes of Riffians which so long adhered to the standard of the leader are deserting, it is intimated that Abd-el-Krim is not yet ready to surrender unconditionally. It is even declared that he is proposing to make what may be a last desperate stand in the inaccessible western end of the Riff range, where pursuit and capture would be next to impossible. But even his most sanguine champions are said to have admitted that he could not hold out indefinitely. Cut off from all communication with the outside world by the combined Franco-Spanish forces, and abandoned by all his allies, his surrender would be but a matter of days or weeks.

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While most of the delegates to the disarmament conference at Geneva are presumably more or less in favor of its basic purpose, it would appear to the average outsider that the practical attitude of nearly all of them is primarily—Let George do it.

Chinese are taking over the executive positions in foreign mission colleges in China, the American president of one of the largest colleges there being about to delegate his post to a Chinese. No "yellow peril."

Ten thousand bottles are to be set adrift in New York harbor to test the currents. The current of public opinion in the United States, it might be said, is away from bottles.

Aside altogether from personal opinions regarding Fascism, Mussolini's plan for ending strikes by not letting them start appeals as eminently practical.

For an impression of Sir D. Y. Cameron's etching, "Ben Ledi," £500 has just been paid. Why not add a few hundred more and buy the mountain?

"Wave lengths" seem to predominate in the pictures now being radiated across the ocean.

## Magic Casements

When I was a child, there was a woman in our town who had no draperies at her windows. There were shades, to be sure—the old-fashioned inside shutters to be closed after lamplight or drawn against the glare of a hot afternoon sun. But no draperies! No curtains whatever, when all well-regulated homes of the period had hangings of lace, full-gathered and heavy-figured, and slide draperies of dark velvet or other sufficiently dignified stuff. Why, what was a room without draperies to form a proper background for the shiny horse-hair furniture and to shut out the vulgar sights and sounds of the street?

I remember devoting much time to the solution of this perplexing problem. Why did this strange woman eschew draperies? It must be because she was very poor. But as I passed the stately old brick house with its full block of perfect lawn, its well-kept shrubbery, its drives and its carriages, that did not seem an adequate answer.

For a long while I puzzled the matter. If only I could know why Mrs. O. had no curtains at her windows. Once, as I was peering in across the hedge, the lady of the house rose suddenly from a bed of tulips she had been examining and smiled at me. I was startled and but for the pure radiance of her smile and her air of whimsical playfulness, I should have been frightened.

She asked me if I liked tulips, and gave me four. One was a deep purple, one a clear magenta, one a gay striped one, like a fancy Easter egg, and one the warm yellow of a canary's coat. I ran home with my tulips and told of my conversation with the lady who had no curtains. Later, I overheard the grown-ups talking of my new friend. "She's queer," they agreed. "You just can't get around it—she's queer."

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I stopped with a quick intake of breath. Ah, dreams perpetuated! Here, at least, was something which had been kept inviolate. The great old windows gleamed and glittered in the morning sunshine and seemed to welcome me where all else—and all others—had forgotten. For had I not passed along Main Street and been recognized by none? And had I not asked myself, with Longfellow, "Is it changed—or am I changed?" dozen times since I had alighted at the lonely little station?

Suddenly, like a shape out of the past, a slim figure took form among the larkspur. With her hands filled with the pink and purple spears, my "lady of the uncurtained windows" came to meet me. "Good morning," she said, and smiled into my eyes. "You are Guy Pomery's granddaughter, come back again. Welcome home!"

She stepped to the old-fashioned iron gate and swung it open for me. Together, we walked up the flagged walk. Except for the white, white hair, she was unchanged. Her eyes held the imperishable blue of youth and her smile was sweet and whimsical.

In the long, gracefully proportioned, restfully furnished parlor, we talked of many things. It was the first time that I had been inside the house, and my eyes and thoughts kept straying to the great, full-length windows. I

wish that I could describe the scenes they framed. The ones toward the front—three of them—were panels of tree paintings, marvelous interlacings of tender green, living pictures in which one caught the tiniest sway of branch or infant flutter of young leaf or thrilled with delight at the sudden swift dart of a redbird from one panel to the next. You saw him pierce canvas number one, only to draw his brilliant pigment flashing across number two, and in number three hide himself once more behind a screen of vibrant green.

My hostess kept up a pleasant flow of conversation. She was as alert as the redbird. There was no thread here as was manifested elsewhere about the village—which, except for the gasoline station, might well have been called "Sweet Auburn"—but abundant vitality. The conversation dipped lightly here—seriously and understandingly there—with the universe for its scope and a rare intelligence on the part of my hostess to direct its trend. But I was, through it all, intent upon the windows.

"I see," she said at last, "that you are enjoying my paintings." Thus trapped, I glanced hastily at the walls, only to find them bare of all pictures or decorations. "Of course," I thought, "there could be no artificial—after these—" and my eyes swept back across the tree paintings.

"I have a gallery upstairs," said my hostess, "which contains some few good things. I will show it to you presently. But first, I want you to see some paintings which no human hand can duplicate." We stepped to the east windows and saw, beneath a burst of sunlight, the gentle flow of foothills and the blue crests of distant mountains. As we gazed upon the peaceful scene, it seemed to me that a pleasant sense of calm and well-being stole across the window ledge into the room.

"From my bedroom windows above," said my friend, "you can see the river—winding like a silver thread across the canvas." I noticed that she used interchangeably the language of the real and unreal. I shall not attempt to describe that marvelous collection of "paintings"—pictures which we all might have seen from our snug, aristocratic dwellings, if we had only known they were there.

As the old lady talked to me, there flowed from her lips words of sweetness, and strength, and poise—with an occasional gleam of the light which "never was on land or sea." But it was strange—when she had spent long years in contemplation of the superlative calm of nature?

Each room disclosed new glories according to the view it commanded. The dining-room windows swung open upon the west, and I could imagine the peace and spiritual refreshment which accompanied a supper eaten there. At the very top of the house there was a room fitted up as an astronomical study, and there was a telescope with its nose thrust upward to the windows which opened on the stars.

My hostess touched the telescope lovingly. "My husband was a rare man, my dear—did you know him? A rare man—and